JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,422—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 8, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7586	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th July.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	C. Gadd	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

10th July 7th August 4th September
28th July 21st August

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,841	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409		9th July.
MARIA VALERIE	R. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE FOR 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE FOR 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

FREE OF CHARGE WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 5, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. Duca RAIDUINO ..... 23rd July, 1895
S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 20th Aug. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi and Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.
Rs.	Rs. 325.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ... Months, Rs. 800; nine Months, Rs. 925 ... Rs. 950).
Passengers have the Option ... Return-ing via Genoa or vice versa ... Journey at any Port ... (assuming it be ... of Bombay or ... weekly and daily ... Application.
The ... Return ... Singapore, on the BOMBAY to HONG ... 8th of each month.
For Freights ... to
C. BARBORO,
Agent.
... cle, Bombay, June 26, 1895.

DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the LASEYNE, in the Prince's Dock, by Noon, on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th July, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 11th July, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, on the 20th July, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira, and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Quief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street. House.

DON'T WAIT

Until you can SEE the effect of the Climate on your Hair.

REST ASSURED

That you will Suffer as others do, and

TAKE THE PRECAUTION

To Commence at once the use of

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

Which is Specially Prepared for use in India, and which will save the Hair from all Climatic Influence.

Superior to any Imported Article.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts, Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
ALL KINDS OF KIT AND MATERIALS USED IN
OUT-DOOR SPORTS.
GOLF, TENNIS, POLO,
FISHING-TACKLE,
CRICKET & FOOTBALL.
Also Parlour & Indoor Games in great Variety.
ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

GENTS' NECK WEAR—"TO DATE."

BOWS, KNOTS & TIES—FOR DAY OR DRESS. FROM RE. 1-8.
THE NEW "BANDANNA" SILK—BRICK, BLUE, AND GREEN.
BEST LINEN COLLARS IN THE NEWEST SHAPES.

HOAR & Co., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

WATERPROOFS!

CHEAP AND RELIABLE.
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

	Rs.	a.
GENTS' DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS,	Rs. 5-4 & 8	12
GENTS' TWEED CHESTERFIELD WATERFROOF COATS	19	12
GENTS' BLACK PARAMATTA WATERFROOF COATS	23	8
GENTS' DRAB VULCANISED INVERNESS CAPES	12	8
GENTS' FANCY TWEED WATERPROOF INVERNESS CAPES	29	8
MILITARY REGULATION CLOAKS, Latest Pattern, all Improvements, in Black and Khaki	33	8

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8	FROM Rs. 3-8	FROM Rs. 3

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUARANTEED.

YOU CAN ALWAYS RELY UPON THE QUALITY.

Of an Article which bears the Label of

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WE ARE PRACTICAL,

and contend that our Freshly-made Indian Preparations (scientifically prepared under skilled European supervision)

are, of necessity, superior to Imported Articles which are always of doubtful age and condition.

We Manufacture
THE FINEST LINE OF

FAMILY REMEDIES,
DOMESTIC PREPARATIONS,
TOILET ARTICLES,

APERIENTS, ASTRINGENTS, TONICS, ELIXIRS, EXTRACTS, OILS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Which can be procured throughout India.

KEMP'S Equatorial Hair Douche.
KEMP'S Extracts of Sarsaparilla.
KEMP'S Papariding for Indigestion.
KEMP'S Pectoral Cough Syrups.
KEMP'S Coca Wine.
KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir.
ETC., ETC., ETC.

FULL LIST ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN,

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable pamphlet explaining how all nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent sealed post free. Address E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn, London, England.

TO LET, the New BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea Road (expected to be ready for occupation in about 2 or 3 weeks), belonging to the Estate of the late SHETT PURMANANDASS JEEWANDAS.
For terms and particulars apply to
ANANDRAO VENAYECK,
Executor of the Will of Purmanandas Jewandas,
Old Secretariat Building, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1895.

A GENTLEMAN about to give up RACING is desirous to dispose of his entire Stud, comprising the following :—

B. A. P., Philip, height 13·2 W. I. T. C. Measurement.
G. P., Nadir " 13·1½ " "
Ch. A. H., Shamshir, 5 years old.

The above are Maidens, have done First-class time in trials, and are entered in the Poona Races.
For full particulars apply to
W. A. FOWLER,
Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, Bombay.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "KEATING'S POWDER." No other Powder diseffectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the Genuine Powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATINGS ; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

ALL PERSONS having a knowledge of PITMAN'S SHORTHAND will hear of something to their Advantage, by sending their Name and Full Address, clearly written, to SIR ISAAC PITMAN and SONS, 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C. Non-Shorthand writers should lose no time in acquiring this Valuable Art, because all who can employ it will find its practice both useful and profitable in every walk of life. Buy the Phonographic Teacher of R. A. SAGOON, Bombay, and ask for List of Prize competitions.

A NEW MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE BY SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART.

CASH, Rs. 780.

ON THE HIRE SYSTEM,

12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 "

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, have the pleasure to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on their part, that they have induced Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne to make a thorough good Pianoforte of the Cottage Shape, void of all ornamentations and possessing an action of the best quality, warranting durability, and a fullness and grandness of tone, characterising the High Reputation of the Celebrated Firm of Manufacturers, at a price to compensate for the low value of the Rupee at the present time.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.

These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.

These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1895.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN DRESS GOODS,
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
&c., &c.

FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Will give two performances of
F. C. BURNAND'S Three-Act Comedy,
"BETSY,"
ON TUESDAY and THURSDAY, JULY 16TH AND 18TH.

One of the most Amusing Plays ever written.
Two and a-half hours of Continued Merriment.
Never before produced in Bombay
BOX OFFICE AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES: Rs. 4; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; and Re. 1.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES DRAMATIC CLUB.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 11TH JULY,
The New and Original Operetta, entitled
"PLEASANT SOLDIERING,"
Will be Performed for the Last Time at the
REGIMENTAL THEATRE, COLABA.

The Performance will be preceded by a
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
Doors Open at 8-45 p.m. Commence 9-15 p.m.
Carriages at 11-15 p.m.

First and Second Seats (Numbered and Reserved) can be obtained from the Sergeant-Major, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles.
PRICES: Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Back Seats (Unreserved), As. 8.

SHIPPERS and Consignees of Cargo per Italian Steamer Dco. BALDUINO, Captain G. CANEPA are informed of her Arrival from Genoa on the 7th inst., and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 7th July, 1895.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

DURING the absence of the Undersigned from Bombay, Mr. STEPHEN WELLINGTON is AUTHORIZED to ACT as GENERAL MANAGER.
LOUIS PENNY, M. INST. C. E.,
Engineer and Manager, Bombay Gas Company, Ltd.
Bombay, 6th July, 1895.

DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest description of White Drill or of Canvas.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

MADON, SONS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY beg to announce that they have
OPENED A BRANCH
of their Establishment in
EUSUF'S BUILDINGS,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL,
CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.

Prompt and Careful Attention is paid to Local and Up-country Orders for Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, and all articles connected with Pharmacy, Household and Travellers' requisites, artists' colours and materials, &c.
PRICES MODERATE.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.

COOKING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
BRANDIES
May be Recommended for their Purity and Genuineness

Send for DETAILED PRICE LIST.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
1 square pianoforte, by Soundy and Co.
The property of a Gentleman, consisting of marble top table, chairs, sofas, easy-chairs, cabinet, almyra, wardrobe, teapoys, conversation couches, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, meatsafe, camp table, fwhalnot, &c.
On account and at the risk of Keshavlal Ruttonchund, ex Rheinfels—
Z A K A—1451 855—1 case 10 gross wax beads.
On account of the concerned—
K J S—722—1 case 175 pairs ladies' and girls' black and coloured boots.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Chaganlal Dayabhoy, Ahmedabad—
C D—42—93—51 bales straw boards.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Shurufally Abdoolally—
T and S—1-50—50 cases patent shoe protectors, ex Ras Roova.
By order of the mortgagees, Dulla Hurnath and Co., and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the late Ahlibai Kasi Naiqain and Ragoonath Anundrao Kamut, the mortgagors—
Pearl nose ring, kap, necklace, and bhikwali, diamond ring, gold vak, bangles, toda and putli, and silver ornaments and utensils.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong-built victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong mail phaeton, suitable for single or pair.
1 quadrant bicycle, in good condition, cushion tyres, ball-bearing.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 39 CASES WHITE NAINSOOKS AND JACCONETS.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dwarkanath Purshotum.

D 38 P—2409 10—2412	}	18 cases white nainsooks 36 inches
2415-16—2418-20	}	18 yards.
2426-30—4 cases white jacconets 31 inches 18 yards.		
D 127 P—2557-58—2569—3 cases white jacconets 35 inches 18 yards.		

D 129 P—2568-69—2 cases white jacconets 36 inches 18 yards.
D 192 P—2605-9—5 cases white nainsooks 35 inches 18 yards.
D 198 P—1981-85—1 case white jacconets 33 inches 18 yards.
D 199 P—2553-54—2 cases white jacconets 36 inches 18 yards.
D 193 P—2748-52—5 cases white jacconets 33 inches 18 yards.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar (where the kiosk has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, plateware crockery and glassware, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, revolving top writing table, perambulator, table ornaments, etc., the property of W. MACDONALD, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN PINJRAPOLE STREET AND CHOWPATTY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as Administrator of the Estate of the late Toolsidas Kisondas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premises, the undermentioned Properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th Day of August, 1895, at 4 p.m.
PINJRAPOLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the southern side of Pinjrapole Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 235 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 47, new No. 380, old Survey No. 9, and new Survey No. 267, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 5565, and Street No. 55-57, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Khatree Mahajun, on or towards the west by the property of Purmjee Girdhur, on or towards the north by the said Pinjrapole Street, and on or towards the south by the property of Nasur bin Talub, in the sub-district of Bombay.

On THURSDAY, the 8th Day of August, 1895, at 4 p.m.
CHOWPATTY PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, or bungalows and outhouses built thereon, situate at Chowpatty, in the Island and sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 1,948 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2578 (1) and 2576 (2) and street Nos. 80, 82, 82 A, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 85 A, new No. 11314, old Survey No. 3 C and D, and new Survey No. 7302, and bounded on the north by the road formerly leading to Malabar Hill, on the east by the property of Culliandas Kirparam, and on the south and west by the property belonging to Government.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On a Date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the bungalow of Mr. H. Conder, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, English pier glasses, large Brussels carpets, 2 to 12 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, handsome slight American landau, &c., the property of the Rajah of Nepaul.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 8, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Under instructions from the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting diamond and pearl rings, nuth, gold and silver pieces, rings, necklace, putlies, zoomkhy, wajartik, taviz, ornaments with beads, chain, baju-bands, armlets, anklets, sets of buttons, studs, bangles, earrings, kungotas, colus, toddar, watches, false pearls, beads and ornaments, wearing apparel, red shawl, kinkab, embroidered caps, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, July 8, 1895.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS.....£23,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.
For Rates apply to the Agents,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—20, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 80 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 61, High Holborn, LONDON.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley's Garden having been Sold PRIVATELY, there will be NO Sale of Plants THIS MORNING.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by "John Roberts," and others, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, large valuable Persian carpets, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese table ornaments, a handsome strong English-built very light glass-fronted miniature brougham in splendid order, a pair of handsome strong bay Arabs, will matches, one handsome strong English-built mail phaeton with removeable hood and folding steps, in very good order by Fulker, of Salisbury, one bay waler gelding charger, sets of plated mounted English double harness, gentleman's saddles and bridles, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Justice L. H. BAYLEY, proceeded to Europe.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of C. G. GIRO, Esq., proceeded to England—
1 strong dog-cart by "Stephens," with a very fast chestnut Arab pony, believed sound, and set of harness.
The property of another Gentleman—
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart, by Harris and Summon.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL ASHES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Engineering Department, Byculla—
About 55 C yards coal ashes.
About 12 C yards wood ashes.
At 3-30 p.m., at Wari Bunder, on the same Day—
About 92 C yards hydraulic engine shed coal ashes,
About 165 C yards country coal ashes.
About 20 C yards wood ashes.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, very valuable drawing-room suite, with very valuable velvet lining, very best plateware, very rich glassware, very valuable dinner and dessert sets, all specially ordered out from England, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiardtable in very good order, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, by "John Roberts," a sweet-toned ebonized semi-grand piano, by "Schiedmayer," valuable hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c. If not previously privately disposed of, one handsome strong grey Australian (half Arab) mare, 6 years, 14-2, broken to saddle and harness, &c., the property of R. H. VINCENT, Esq., Commissioner of Police.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property, at Rangari Moholla, or Abdool Rehman Street.

Pursuant to the Order, dated the 11th day of September, 1894, made in High Court Suit No. 547 of 1892, wherein (1) Abdool Karrim, (2) Halimabai, the infant son and daughter, respectively, of Omar Abdoola, by their next friend, Hajrabai, widow of Hajee Soomar Essa, and (3) the said Hajrabai, widow of Hajee Soomar Essa, are plaintiffs, and (1) Mariambai, widow of Hajee Hassam Javeri, (2) Hajrabai, widow of Abdoola Karrim, (3) Zyenambai, daughter of the said Abdoola Karrim, (4) Mahomed Oomer, (5) Hajrabai, widow of Hajee Ahmed Siwan, (6) Hanifabai, (7) Jamnabai, (8) Hoonoo, daughters of the said Gajee Siwani, and (9) Aboo Mahomed, are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., auctioneers, will, under the instructions of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Solicitors, High Court, put up for Sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises—
All the right, title, and interest of the said 1st, 2nd, and 3rd plaintiffs, and of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 9th defendants in all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Rangari Moholla, or Abdool Rehman Street, and measuring about 174 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less (whereof 41 are surplus), registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1450, Collector's new Nos. 7202 and 7203, old Survey No. 1056, and new Survey No. 1985, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. W. 33, Street Nos. 125, 129, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Hajee Cassum Joosub, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Siddick Allana, on or towards the east by the owner's passage, and on or towards the west by the said Abdool Rehman Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for any other information that may be required about the property, application may be made to the said Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE-THIRD SHARE IN THE NEW AKOLA PRESS, BERAR.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Bai Manbai, Wife of Koorpal Khimji, the mortgagee, and with the consent and concurrence, of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bharmul Bhojraj, Insolvent, the mortgager, the following property:—
All the right, title and interest of Bharmul Bhojraj in the land, hereditaments and premises in the New Akola Press, Berar, containing by admeasurement 240,000 square feet or thereabouts, together with all the messuages tenements or buildings known as the Akola Press buildings, standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Public road leading to Akola, on or towards the west by fields belonging to certain cultivators, on or towards the south by the public road leading to the cotton market, and on or towards the north by a road leading to the river Maribn. And also all the presses, engines, boilers, gearings, drums, shafts, machines, tools, implements, utensils, fixtures, office furniture, articles and things which have been erected, brought upon or affixed to and which are now standing or being in or upon or affixed to the said premises.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Motabhai and Jamietram, Solicitors to the vendor, or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, July 8, 1895.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and such visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident, provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or fatally injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE.....	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG.....	
HONGKONG.....	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA.....	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO.....	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON.....	Bank of Bengal

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—
If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody ..... ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India ..... ¼th "
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 9,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Terms may be ascertained on Application.
STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000, which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.
By Order of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the Fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to, keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
BUSINESS HOURS:—10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M.
Saturday, 10A.M. to 2 P.M.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newara Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL .....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers,
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople
Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna.
Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges. Receives Securities for safe custody.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposits accounts, allowing interest at rates to be ascertained on application.
Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
" " " for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.
Hours of Business: 10 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

NOTICES.

LORD HARRIS' MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the Committee of the above Fund will be held at the

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sale by Auction of Abkari Licenses in Bombay, Custom House, 1 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
The Deccan Ice Manufacturing Company's Meeting, Hurnmum Street.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Setos entered the dock on Friday, and the steamers Patna and Bahaduri left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Baroda left the dock on Friday.

THE MONSOON.—The German East Africa Co.'s s. s Setos, Captain Weiskam, which arrived in harbour on Friday night, from Zanzibar, experienced strong fresh monsoon and high sea.

DANGEROUS FREAK.—Abdul Aziz Rahimbux, aged twenty-nine years, a Mahomedan of unsound mind, residing on the second floor of a house, at Falkland Road, jumped out of a window on to the road below, a distance of about fifteen or sixteen feet, fracturing the left thigh bone and injuring his forehead. The man is now a patient in the J. J. Hospital.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a match this evening between Naval and Military and Civilians. Play will commence at 5-30 p.m. Punctually. The Civilian team will wear colors:—Civilians: M. F. Reid (captain), G. D. Lys, W. H. Cole, H. M. Steuart, A. C. Owen, G. S. Curtis, B. I. B. Stephens, R. W. Playfair, H. E. John, J. L. Roberts, P. F. Fischer, and A. H. Froom. Naval and Military: F. T. Brown (captain), C. Ayerst, H. Vines, E. J. Christie, E. C. Bradford, V. K. Birch, C. V. Grimston, C. Addison, G. Beazley, F. Wade-Brown, A. J. Thompson, and H. G. Casserly.

A NEEDY EUROPEAN.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday morning, Chief Constable Redmond, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Charles Howes with an offence under the Vagrancy Act. Accused declared that in consequence of bad luck he was brought to grief. He was once a third grade accountant in the Public Works Department, and was some time ago an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company. He was now in quest of some sort of employment, and begged of his worship to assist him in that direction. His worship ordered that some relief be given him from the poor-box of the Police Court, and told Howes to report to him how he progressed in the direction of getting employment.

CHARGE OF UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COINS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Hamilton again brought up on remand two Muttaness, named Ismail Ebrahim and Naroo Udesmal, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging the first man with uttering a counterfeit four-anna coin, knowing the same to have been counterfeit and having in his possession implements for the purpose of manufacturing counterfeit coins, and the second with the latter offence also. As there was no direct evidence the second accused was made Queen's evidence at the request of the police. The magistrate after recording the evidence of the approver and the other witnesses, committed accused Ismail to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Matoonga, regarding the death of Narayen Appa, aged twenty-two years, lately a fitter, employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel. On the morning of the 3rd instant, deceased and his father went together to the Vithoba Temple Fair, at Matoonga. While walking about the fair, the father missed his son in the crowd, and went home alone, hoping that he would follow him soon. Narayen, however, did not return, and the father getting alarmed made a report to the police. A search was made, and resulted in the discovery of deceased's clothes on the side of a tank, near the Vithoba Temple. The tank was dragged, but the body was not found until Friday morning, when it rose to the surface of the water. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was much decomposed, and all the ornaments, he was last seen wearing, were found safe on his A verdict of accidental death by drowning was

OM EXCESSIVE GANJA SMOKING.—An inquiry Saturday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of a Hindu mendicant, aged fifty-five years. m., on Tuesday, deceased went to a eeper, at Bhajipala Street, and com- oking the drug. He smoked it until hen the shop-keeper, whose name is closed the shop, and went home, leaving r seated outside. On the following Bapoo, on going to open the shop, man lying apparently dead on the He reported the matter to the police, unfortunate mendicant removed to the al Hospital. Deceased never recovered and died in the evening. The House asdon, was of opinion that death was effusion and congestion of the brain, sive ganja-smoking. A verdict was re- gly.

INCIPAL LAND.—Messrs. Mehrjes John- auctioneers, sold on Saturday, by order of Commissioner, two plots of land, situated de Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Street, in the Borah Musjid Lane. The land able for building after making ning and improvement of the M. G. Murshan, C.I.E., Exe- Poondlik Ganesh, Superinten- Department, were present at interests of the Municipality. , which contained 125 square a bid of Rs. 5 per square yard; oo was very brisk, among the mber of Borahs, Bhattias, and offer came to Rs. 60 per the plot was knocked down to Mr. odially, the great stationery merchant. The second plot contained 415 square yards; and its sale commenced with a bid of Rs. 12 per square yard, rising to Rs. 52 per square yard, at which amount it was knocked down to the same merchant, Mr. Hassonally Abdulally.

FATALLY BURNT BY SULPHURIC ACID.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Govind Bhicaji, aged twenty-five years, a callasee, employed on board a boat, belonging to Ruttonji Jamsetji Dubash, a commissariat shipping contractor. About 5 o'clock, on Monday afternoon last, seven cases, containing jars of sulphuric acid, were taken on board the boat, at the Customs Bunder, for shipment on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Chindwara. On the arrival of the boat alongside the vessel, the cases were not allowed to be transhipped, as it was dark, and the boat remained alongside the steamer for the whole night. On the following morning, about 4 o'clock, the boat commenced rolling, owing to the strong breeze blowing at the time, with the result that one of the cases fell down, and the jar in it burst, burning the deceased and three other callasees, who were sleeping close by at the time. An alarm being raised, one of the officers from the steamer came to the men, and after applying some aid to the burns, sent them to the J. J. Hospital. Deceased who was more seriously burnt than his other comrades, died on Friday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.—A correspondent writes:—The annual ceremonies and entertainment, in connection with the birthday of Mr. Balcrushnarao Bhaskerjee Pitale, took place at Barodakar's Wada, on Pallow Road, on Saturday last. In the morning there was the Rushi and Martand Poojah, the Vedic Laghu Rudra Bhishesk, ladies' party, and music. During the day there was the Brahma Bhojan Dakshana and dinner to friends and relations. Later on in the evening a singing party was got up, wherein several good songsters took part with the accompaniments of harmonium and other instruments. Among the guests present were their Highnesses Kumar Shree Jathijee Sursingjee of Virpur, a State in Kathiawar, and Krishnashah Patangshah, heir-apparent of the Jawar State, Rao Bahadurs N. V. Baput, G. C. Nene, M. V. Shrotriya, P. K. Modi, Messrs. Damoderao Balcrushnaji, Shivaji Dhurmaji, R. B. Malap, Vamonrao Damoderji, V. B. Pitale, Atmaramji, R. G. Gidh, Hate, Natu, B. P. Vagal, N. M. Javeri, R. C. Satghore, M. S. Dharkar, S. B. Hatkar, G. M. Chambare, N. D. Pitale, R. R. Dharadhar, and many others. After refreshments and distribution of garlands, etc., the party broke up at three in the morning.

GOA NEWS.—The death of Mr. Jose Joaquim de Britto, District Judge of Quilman, and ex-delegate of Quepem, has been reported.—On 10th June the medical school was opened with a long speech from Dr. C. Faria, who dwelt on the nature and treatment of dipsheria as it lately prevailed among children in Europe.—Mr. Jose Vasco de Carvalho, the Agricultural Superintendent, has arrived from Lisbon as also Mr. Sousa Brandao, who took charge as delegate of the Attorney to the Crown at Salsette.—The treasurer and the clerk of the Revenue Department of Assolnam have been dismissed for misappropriation of money and other irregularities.—The list of tax-payers furnished by the Revenue Department at Salsette has some six thousand names, as eligible voters for the election of a deputy, but the number of those who have applied for the privilege comes up to only 500 of the qualification of ability to read and write being necessary.—His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop has fixed his pastoral visit to the churches at Salsette for the month of August.—On the 21st June the Custom House of Dabul, at Damaun, was burnt.—Mr. Maria Gaspar de Vasconcellos who has been standing his trial at Mozambique for the murder of an Englishman, at Beira, has been acquitted.

THE TREACHER COMPANY'S CASE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of P. A. Rodrigues, lately a compounder in the employ of Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Byculla Establishment, and stated that the application for the revision of the sentence passed upon his client by Mr. P. H. Dastur, on the previous day, had been accepted by the Chief Justice and Justice Parsons, and as the prisoner had been ordered by their Lordships to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 200 on his own recognisance and one surety of the like amount, he (Mr. Hemming) asked the magistrate to make the necessary order. The magistrate replied that he could do nothing as no order had been received by him from the High Court. In the afternoon Mr. Hemming renewed his application, stating that the order had been originally sent to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, he learnt, forwarded it to that court. The magistrate said that he had just received the order, and would accordingly send for the prisoner from the jail. About half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner was brought up in jail uniform before Mr. Hamilton, who released him on bail according to the order of the High Court.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. WILLIAM HENRIQUES.—The mortal remains of the late Rev. William Henriques, who held the distinguished position of Chancellor of the Diocese of Damaun and Vicar of St. Andrew's, Bandora, were interred, on Friday evening, with great solemnity, at the foot of the main altar of the church, amidst manifestations of deep sympathy and grief. The loss in the prime of life and vigour of manhood of so zealous, learned, loving, and wise a priest has created a gap in the diocese to which he belonged. The proper extent of the misfortune could be well realised by those who heard the pathetically stirring and eloquent orations delivered by the Bishop of Damaun in Portuguese, and Rev. Fr. Wallrath, S. J., in English. The solemn obsequies were participated in by a large assemblage of priests, many of whom had come from distant parts at great personal inconvenience. In spite of the spaciousness of the church it was thickly crowded, a large throng of people having had to remain outside in the churchyard. A *catafalque* was erected about the middle of the church, at which two long parallel rows of priests, presided over by Archbishop Dalhoff, sat intoning the "Office of the Dead." Beautiful trails of orange blossoms twined round the four posts upholding the canopy overhanging the *catafalque*, on which the remains of the deceased were stretched, thus effectively contrasting with the sombre scene presented in the interior of the church, which was profusely draped in black. At the conclusion of the service, which lasted nearly three hours, the body was consigned to the grave, the St. Victor's Band, under the direction of Mr. Nicholas Pereira, playing the sweetly, plaintive strains of the "Dead March in Saul." The career of the deceased was brilliant though short. Having been brought up for the Holy Orders in the very best Seminary at Rome, at no small expense, and having by his diligence honorably passed muster, it was natural that his should have been the personality well calculated to command respect and admiration. The affliction that has come down upon the domestic hearth of the deceased looms woefully large when it is remembered that within a short period three brothers, the one who looked after the estate, the other who was an accomplished doctor, and the third the subject of this article, completed their earthly sojourn all in the prime of life.

DIABOLICAL MURDERS AND ROBBERIES IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

A GOA contemporary writes:—A thrill of pain and indignation has passed throughout Goa by reason of the horrible murders and robbery committed by an atrocious gang of robbers at Tivem, at the house of Lieutenant Fermino de Souza, pensioner. During the previous week the gang entered the village of Tivem during the night, and began to fire off shots in every direction, so as to instil fear among the people, who remained in their houses with closed doors. The robbers attacked the door of Lieutenant De Souza. This brave soldier went to fetch his revolver, but on the way remembered that Desiderio de Souza, a great friend of the family and godfather of his only daughter, had taken it away three days before. He could find nothing, so he got hold of a big knife, and stood at the door as it was being broken open. A break was made through which he inflicted some wounds upon two or three robbers. The door gave way, and one of the robbers dealt such a strong blow with a bamboo upon the head of Lieutenant de Souza that he was stunned and fell down senseless. His daughter, who was close by, recognised the robber, and cried out "Godfather, are you killing my father?" The man thought that he was discovered, and with one blow of a knife killed her on the spot. The mother interfered, but the monster gave her a similar blow, and the poor woman fell dead. Then came the turn of the mother-in-law of Lieutenant de Souza, an old woman who was beaten mercilessly, and was left for dead. Lieutenant de Souza had the presence of mind to show no signs of life. The robbers took away all that they could lay their hands upon. They drank wine, which they found in the house, and Lieutenant De Souza was kicked about as a revenge for inflicting wounds upon the robbers. Thinking that they had killed every one of the family, leaving no one to tell the tale, the robbers dispersed. However, a foster-son of Lieutenant de Souza had concealed himself beneath the cot, and was able to watch the dreadful proceedings. One of the robbers, who was wounded missed the way, when going home. The people saw the suspicious character of the man and the wounds that he bore, and questioned him as to his identity. He got more and more confused and ran away, throwing himself in the river, and swimming to the other side. He was pursued and caught, and was handed over to the judicial authorities at Mapuca, where he made a clean breast of the business and gave the names of the whole gang. The boy who had concealed himself, was put before the authorities, and his story tallies with that of the wounded robber. In consequence of the information several arrests have been made, including those of Desiderio de Souza, the great friend of the house, and one of his sons. A brief magisterial enquiry having been held, the robbers have been sent to Bicholim for trial. A fair was being held at Mapuca, when the rascals under a strong guard of European soldiers were being removed to Bicholim. So great was the indignation of the populace that they wanted to lynch the robbers, and it was only with great difficulty the soldiers could prevent their doing so. Lieutenant de Souza intended to celebrate the wedding of his only daughter very shortly, and he had collected the money for the dowry as well as jewellery. The treacherous godfather of the bride knew all these things, and his taking away the revolver three days before the robbery gives a strong presumption of his complicity in the crime. The marauders had come with torches, and in one of the torches, it is reported, that the shirt of Desiderio De Souza had been found. Several robberies have taken place at Tivem, Colvalle, and other adjacent villages, but no clue to the delinquents was found. It is now ascertained that this last robbery brings up the number of outrages to nine. So bold had the gang grown by the success attending their depredatory attempts, that threatening letters were addressed to house-holders to pay a certain amount if they wanted to escape from having their houses broken into. One Mr. Pereira, a proprietor of a refreshment-room at Lahore, on his visit to Tivem, is reported to have received a letter, asking Rs. 4,000 on pain of his house being robbed and the family ill-treated. As the gang has fallen into the hands of the judicial authorities it is to be hoped that a severe punishment will be administered. Exporting to Africa is talked as the best means of ridding society of a terrible pest, carrying woe and desolation to the peaceful homes of the people.

MR. WYNNE, Manager of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, proceeds home shortly to complete arrangements for the extension of his line from Sini to Calcutta, and for the linking up of Cuttack with Midnapore. He will pay a short visit to Simla in connection with this project before starting for England.

THE present season in the plains has so far been wonderfully healthy, no epidemic cholera having appeared in any cantonments.

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and ea char milk effect of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague Malarain, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes: "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says: "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re P ls or Mixture. MADON, SONS

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday last, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and a common jury:—

LOCKING UP A WOMAN IN A BOX.

Tookaram Krishna, a young Maratha, was charged with having, on the 23rd April last, committed an outrage on a woman, named Bhagee, with having unlawfully confined her in a box, and with theft in a building, used as a human dwelling, of four silver armlets, the property of Bhagee. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was charged with three offences arising out of the same transaction, all taking place on the same day and against the same person, a woman, named Bhagee. The offences charged were rape, wrongful confinement, and the theft of four silver armlets, which were worn on the arms of the complainant. The facts of the case were these. The prisoner lived with his wife Jeejee, or a woman of that name, who said she was his wife, in a chawl, at Dongree. The complainant lived with her husband at Mazagon, her mother living somewhere at Dongree, and following the pursuit of a mango-seller. On the day the offences were committed, she was unable to follow her usual occupation, and she asked Bhagee to sell the mangoes for her. Bhagee would state that she left Mazagon, at about twelve o'clock, and while passing through Dongree, she was met by the woman Jeejee, who told her that her mother was upstairs in her room, and wished to see Bhagee, who was therefore asked to go upstairs. Bhagee, thereupon, followed Jeejee to a house, and went upstairs, but when she got there, she saw no one else except the prisoner who was lying on his bed in the room. She remained in the room on Jeejee's invitation for some time, talking and eating. Jeejee then got up suddenly, and left the room, closing the door behind her, and fastening it on the outside. Bhagee then went up to the door with the intention of leaving the room, and as she was trying to open the door, the prisoner, pulled her back by the hair of her head, threw her down on the floor, gagged her by putting a piece of cloth in her mouth, and outraged her. He afterwards put her in a box in the room, which he locked up, putting a smaller box on the top of the large one, and then went out of the room, locking the door of the room from outside. This, the learned counsel said, constituted the offence of wrongful confinement. The evidence would show that the prisoner, after locking the door, went away from the chawl, giving the key of the door, to another tenant in the house, and telling him to give it to his mother on her return home. It would appear farther that, in the room adjoining the prisoner's, lived a woman, named Mumta, who was awakened at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon by some noise, and on looking into the prisoner's room through a crack in the partition, saw the box (containing Bhagee's body) moving. She then raised an alarm, and the police were sent for; and on opening the door of the room and the locked box, Bhagee was found unconscious inside the box, with her hands behind her back, the gag being still in her mouth. She was then taken to hospital, where she revived. She would state that, after the prisoner placed her in the box, he removed her four silver armlets. On these facts being proved, the learned counsel said, the prosecution asked the jury to find the prisoner guilty.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, who said he had two or three witnesses to call for the defence, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, remarked that the story of the defence was that the woman Bhagee came to the prisoner of her own accord and remained with him. They were, however, detected, and as the woman thought she would be disgraced, she of her own accord hid herself in the box. The prisoner emphatically denied the charge of theft. The learned counsel considered the story of the prosecution was unworthy of belief, and came to pieces; as Bhagee had said that the door had been fastened on the outside by Jeejee, and it was absurd to suppose the prisoner could have left the premises after placing Bhagee in the box. The shaking about of the box by the imprisoned woman was said to have been sufficient to alarm the neighbours; but Mr. Taleyarkhan said that the noise incidental to the struggle preceding the alleged outrage would, if such a thing had really taken place, have roused the whole house. Beyond the bare statement of Bhagee, there was absolutely no evidence of an outrage having been committed, while it was impossible to believe that the woman could have been placed in the smallbox before the court without a struggle, or without the woman receiving some bruises or marks. The learned counsel would call witnesses to prove that the complainant was acquainted with the accused for some time; and on the strength of their testimony, and the discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution, the learned counsel said he looked confidently to the acquittal of his client.

Three witnesses were examined for the defence to show that the complainant Bhagee had worked under the prisoner, with whom she was very intimate. Mr. Taleyarkhan summed up the evidence, and was followed by Mr. Kirpatrick, who submitted that the defence had totally failed to shake the case for the prosecution.

His lordship then summed up the case. The charges depended entirely upon the evidence of Bhagee, and if they disbelieved her evidence the whole case must break down. His lordship said it was a very common thing in this country for a married woman to make an assignation, and when she was detected, to say that it was a case of an outrage. The learned judge told the jury to receive the evidence with the greatest caution. It was important to observe that the complainant had not made any reference to the outrage, or the theft to people in the house, or at the hospital; and it was also to be remembered that, in cases of an assignation, very often one of the parties had to hide himself or herself to avert detection. His lordship referred to several points in the case, which made Bhagee's story very improbable. His lordship said that, in his opinion, it would not be safe to convict the prisoner on Bhagee's statements in regard to the charges of rape and theft. In regard to the more complicated point as to the confinement of the woman in the box, his lordship said it was the case for both parties that the woman was actually in the box. Although it was the duty of the police to protect the public, the police sepoy, his lordship remarked, on seeing the box moving, and possibly being aware that some one was being suffocated, apparently did nothing to assist her, but went away in order to tell some one else about the matter. His lordship considered the story of the defence in regard to the manner in which the woman got into the box was quite as likely as that told by the complainant. Some of the witnesses for the prosecution had unblushingly made entirely different statements to those they made before the magistrate, and were not entitled to credit.

After a short consultation, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on all the charges; and the prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

The court adjourned at 6-40 p.m. until this (Monday) morning.

DURING the half-year ended December, 1894, the passenger traffic on the East Indian Railway fell off by more than 100,000, as compared with the corresponding period of 1893. The figures relating to the years 1894 and 1893, however, show an increase of nearly a million—17¼ millions in 1894 against 16¼ millions in the previous year. The net earnings of the Company during the last half-year amounted to a crore and three-quarters, being an increase of six lakhs upon the corresponding figures of 1893. The total earnings for 1894 are three crores and three-quarters, being an advance of fourteen lakhs. A million tons of coal were carried by the Company in the course of the six months referred to. Of this quantity 200,000 tons were carried for foreign railways, and £1,800,000 tons for the public. After meeting all charges the net earnings for the half-year amount at 1s. 1¼d. exchange to £15,884, upon which the Directors recommend the payment of a yearly dividend of 5s. per cent. on deferred annuity capital in additon to the guaranteed interest, leaving a small balance in hand. In their report the Directors refer to the settlement of the Telegraph service difficulty, according to which four lakhs for overcharges in past years is to be refunded to the Company by Government.

THE Hon'ble Mr. G. L. Chambers, in assuming the Presidentship of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association at the meeting held in Madras, on Thursday afternoon, made a most practical and sensible speech, which will well repay perusal, on some points of the so-called Eurasian Problem. His remarks are calculated to confirm the opinion that the Association is extremely fortunate in having secured him as President. His proposal to raise a fund for providing sanitary dwellings for the Eurasians who are now living in unhealthy, squalid and confined tenements in different parts of this city was most favourably received by those present at the meeting, and the Association will no doubt before long endeavour to put it to a practical test. Something of the sort has, we believe, been done in Calcutta, but with what energy and success we do not know.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

RUTTONJI BHICAJI KARANJIAVALLA VS. MANECKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR.

PLAINTIFF sought to recover Rs. 2,000, for rent of three plots of land, held by the defendant as the plaintiff's tenant. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Rivett-Carnac represented the defendant.

His Honour, the Chief Judge, in delivering judgment, said:—The case came on for hearing before me, in December last, when at the second hearing, it was by consent referred to the Commissioner to take the accounts between the parties. The Commissioner has now filed his report, and I have to consider how far that report is to be confirmed. As the matter is essentially one of account, between the parties, it is much to be regretted that the plaintiff did not file his suit in the High Court, where he might have included the whole of his claims of whatever nature in one suit, and all the differences between the parties might have been settled once for all. As it is in this court, though I have the consent of the parties to take the whole account between them, so far as rent is concerned, I cannot go further, and I fear that I must exclude certain items of importance, which must be dealt with, if at all, by a separate suit. Although the plaintiff sues for rent of three plots of land only, it is admitted that the defendant is practically his tenant as regards five plots. It is impossible to distinguish the various payments against rent or to appropriate them to any particular plot, and the parties have therefore very properly consulted to my dealing with the rent account as a whole. In proceeding on this basis, I must commence by laying down what seems to me the proper principle to be regarded. I think, firstly, it must be ascertained exactly what is due in the aggregate for rent of all five plots. Against this sum must be set all payments made on account of rent, or all payments which by agreement of the parties, or from any other cause, ought properly to be appropriated to that account. It will thus be seen what amount, if any, is due from the defendant, for which I can pass a decree. I first proceed to consider what is the rent due from the defendant. For the first plot the amount is admitted at Rs. 392-4. For the second plot, the only question is as to the date from which the rent should run. Looking at the lease, I am of opinion that the commissioner was wrong in allowing rent for the first month. I prefer to take the formal document signed by the plaintiff to his mere word of mouth at this late stage. From the lease it would appear that the first month's rent was payable in advance—the first payment under the lease to be made from the 1st July, 1893. From that date, therefore, I award Rs. 1,324. The same remarks apply to the third plot. Here the lease, dated 4th May, 1894, distinctly states that all arrears of rent have been paid up to date. Behind this assertion, I think the plaintiff cannot go without the strongest evidence to show that it is false. The mere assertion of the receipt from the end of the document is not, I think, enough. If the plaintiff signed his name to such a statement, without taking the trouble to insist on the payment, which he acknowledged he must, I think, bear the penalty of his own carelessness. I award for the third plot Rs. 89-13-6. As to the fourth plot, again, I think, the plaintiff must be bound by his own admission. He has signed two receipts for rent for considerable periods at Rs. 92, and I think he must now accept the rent at that rate. Moreover, as he has admitted rent at that rate for January, February, and March, 1893, I don't think he can now go back on his written receipt, and say he signed it on another account. The defendant must have credit for the rent so acknowledged. There is in my opinion no reason to suppose that, because the defendant's rent is, as between him and his sub-lease, was Rs. 105-4-0, that that gives the plaintiff a right to rent at the same rate. The rent for the fourth plot, I fix at Rs. 1,748. As to the fifth plot the plaintiff is again met by his own signed receipt. He now says that he signed for Rs. 586, while receiving only Rs. 500. I do not think his bare words are sufficient to support such a contention. I accordingly allow Rs. 537-8 for this plot. Thus the total rent due by the defendant for all five plots comes to Rs. 4,061-9-6. As to the payments alleged by the defendant, I allow the following, the receipt of which is admitted by the plaintiff, although in some cases he does not admit that. It was on account:—24th February, 1893, Rs. 200; 1st March, 1893, Rs. 100; 19th March, 1893, Rs. 200; 22nd March, 1893, Rs. 100; 11th April, 1893, Rs. 20; 8th June, 1893, Rs. 70; 1st July, 1893, Rs. 30; 1st July, 1893, Rs. 90; 1st July, 1893, Rs. 12-12; 8th July, 1893, Rs. 200; 4th April, 1894, Rs. 50; 11th April, 1894, Rs. 1,000; amounts received from tenants Rs. 40, Rs. 591-12-4, and Rs. 197-10-3. These give a total of Rs. 2,852-2-7. If I am wrong in attributing any of these items to rent account, I do not think that it is a matter of much importance, so long as the defendant gets credit for sums actually paid, and the plaintiff is credited with everything rightly due on his side of the account. As to the items of Rs. 300, Rs. 37-14-3, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, I think that they cannot be considered here. In the absence of proof of special agreement to that effect, they cannot be made a part of the rent account. They might indeed have been the subject-matter of a cross-suit or a set-off, but the defendant chose not to adopt that course. As to the Rs. 500, and almost certainly as to the Rs. 1,000, there may be conditions and restrictions as to payments, of which the evidence before me is most meagre, and without proper evidence on that point, it would be obviously unjust to decide it here. By merely excluding these items from the account, I do not in any way debar the defendant from any remedies he may have with respect to them and it appears to me by far the safest course to relegate him to such remedies. As to the two items of Rs. 200 of the 15th September, 1893, and 18th April, 1894, the evidence is not sufficient, and the burden of proof lying on the defendant, I must disallow them. It will be seen that I have allowed the item of Rs. 591-12-4. Here again I think that the plaintiff is bound by his written receipt, unless he can show by reliable evidence that the defendant did not pay the Rs. 93 odd, which he seeks to deduct. I cannot reduce it, and I am of opinion that he has not shown that. I do not here take into account the sums alleged by plaintiff to be loans to the defendant, viz., Rs. 800, as they cannot be said to form any part of the rent account. The plaintiff can proceed as to them by a separate suit. The result will be that the Commissioner's report must be varied, and a decree passed against the defendant for Rs. 1,209-6-11 and costs on that amount. Defendant must pay plaintiff Commissioner's fee, Rs. 60 and Rs. 51, as professional costs.

EXHUMATION OF A BODY AT THE SEWREE CEMETERY.

At the Portuguese Chapel, Sewree Cemetery, yesterday morning, the body of Anacleta Duarte, a Portuguese, aged, according to the inscription on the coffin, twenty-nine years, was exhumed for enquiry, as it is alleged that he had met with his death under supicious circumstances. It appears that Duarte, who had been unemployed and was residing with his brother at the Girgaum Back Road, died suddenly on the morning of the 17th May last, while, it is said, in full vigour of health. Although no medical man attended him prior to his death, a practitioner gave a death-certificate, and the body was buried at the Sewree Cemetery on the following day. It was subsequently discovered that deceased had his life insured in the office of the Sun Life Assurance Company for Rs. 10,000, which amount he had assigned to a friend, named Fonseca, a bailiff in the Small Causes Court. This appears to have been done by the deceased without the knowledge of his brother or any other member of his family. A few days ago Superintendent Brewin was informed that deceased's death had been brought about under suspicious circumstances. After investigating the matter, Mr. Brewin, on Saturday, obtained a warrant from the coroner, for the exhumation of the body. The corpse with its coffin was yesterday morning disinterred. It was much decomposed and emitted an unbearable stench. In the afternoon Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry on the body, when the following evidence was recorded:—Mr. Diogo Felix Duarte, brother of the deceased, said that he was unemployed, and resided at Girgaum Back Road, with deceased, who had also no occupation. On the morning of the 17th May about 6 o'clock witness went to church, leaving the deceased quite well at home with a child in his arms. About 10 a.m., he returned home, and found him dead. Prior to the morning of the 17th May last no medical man attended the deceased. Witness, however, went to Dr. F. X. Fereira at his bungalow at Chowpatty and obtained a deathcertificate from him. Mr. Anunciation, the undertaker, told witness to obtain the death-certificate from a medical gentleman, and the witness did so. On the strength of that certificate, the deceased was buried on the following day, at the Sewree Cemetery. Dr. Fereira was their family doctor, and he attended the deceased about seven or eight months previous to his death for fever. Witness had no knowledge about the deceased's life being insured. The inquiry was at this stage adjourned till the 15th instant.

Dr. Sidney Smith made an autopsy of the body at the cemetery, and forwarded the intestines to the Government Chemical Analyser for examination and report.

A THOROUGHLY Irish scene seems to have taken place in the Italian Chamber. A disgraceful tirade of abuse and insult was directed by the Radicals against Signor Crispi, and this led to a personal encounter between two deputies, and finally to a conflict in which a large number of members joined. The President of the Chamber, who left the Chair and had to be taken back to adjourn the House, is considered to be unfit for his position.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (MAX.) and minimum (MIN.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·509	NW	6	101·0	85·0	48	...	3·85	—1·63
Agra	29·525	SW	12	101·5	83·7	55	...	5·49	+0·92
Cawnpore	29·573	WNW	...	99·9	83·0	59	...	2·33	...
Allahabad	29·538	SSE	4	96·6	81·3	83	...	9·57	+1·63
Jhansi	29·587	WSW	6	97·6	82·2	62	...	2·19	+1·26
Jacobabad	29·472	SSE	4	108·5	85·0	71	...	0·11	—0·24
Karachi	29·518	WSW	20	97·5	82·2	78	...	0·75	—0·12
Jeypore	29·587	W	5	101·1	78·9	53	...	3·27	—0·90
Ajmere	29·609	W	13	98·9	80·2	64	...	1·01	—2·34
Deesa	29·644	SSW	18	97·3	79·0	67	...	3·74	—0·33
Ahmedabad	29·633	SSW	4	95·2	78·1	72	...	6·01	...
Bhuj	29·593	SW	20	90·5	80·1	66	...	1·78	—1·23
Rajkot	29·648	SW	11	93·4	73·7	77	0·38	2·26	—4·12
Veraval	29·676	W	21	84·5	79·3	89	0·13	2·85	...
Neemuch	29·604	SW	18	89·8	75·4	79	...	8·35	+2·63
Indore	29·631	W	5	91·2	73·1	76	...	7·20	+1·11
Saugor	29·625	SW	8	91·2	74·6	76	...	12·44	+2·63
Jubbulpore	29·613	W	4	92·0	76·6	77	...	17·34	+5·22
Hoshangabad	29·675	W	7	93·4	72·5	78	...	16·55	+5·75
Khandwa	29·691	W	10	95·7	76·6	65	...	6·44	—1·38
Raipur	29·641	SW	8	91·3	75·6	84	0·19	13·98	+7·28
Nagpur	29·645	WNW	7	94·7	76·0	78	0·02	13·32	+2·25
Amraoti	29·637	W	10	96·3	76·8	68	...	7·11	—1·74
Akola	29·637	WNW	12	97·4	75·8	66	...	6·95	—1·07
Surat	29·688	W	G	88·6	76·0	81	0·65	6·37	—7·20
Malegaon	29·712	WSW	14	91·9	74·1	77	...	4·86	—1·15
Bombay	29·741	WSW	19	88·4	79·8	81	0·11	18·21	—2·33
Poona	29·754	SW	13	86·6	70·9	73	...	7·40	+1·26
Ahmednagar	29·744	SW	7	90·8	68·4	72	...	4·98	...
Aurangabad	29·753	WSW	5	94·9	70·7	74	0·09	7·66	...
Sholapur	29·761	W	11	95·2	73·0	63	...	0·93	—5·47
Kolhapur	29·776	SW	9	86·4	73·4	83	1·49	24·24	—15·51
Belgaum	29·759	WSW	24	79·7	69·2	90	0·20	10·12	+0·31
Goa	29·811	NW	17	85·9	77·4	83	0·36	21·16	...
Karwar	29·814	WNW	5	85·2	77·6	76	0·85	27·46	—18·28
Mangalore	29·846	Calm	2	79·8	72·4	88	2·67	34·38	+10·48
Calicut	29·844	NW	7	87·0	...	91	0·10	46·32	+7·43
Cochin	29·843	Calm	M	84·2	74·7	83	0·10	34·15	+0·52
Bangalore	29·823	W	11	82

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LATEST COMIC OPERAS, MUSICAL COMEDYS, &c., received:—"The Shop Girl," "Gentleman Joe," "His Excellency," "The Chieftain," "Gaiety Girl," "In Town," &c —SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK. in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a PARTNER of long Experience in English Provision. Apply ARDESHIR JAMSETJI GANDEVIA, care of General Post Office.

CRYSTALISED FRUITS, in perfect order, Re 1-8 per lb. By the whole Box, 4lbs. or so, Re.1-4 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE, 72 and 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

5 TIMES satisfied. E. Dixon, of Twickenham, says that since last 28 years he has been using SINGER'S MACHINES, and had 5 different machines from time to time, and was always satisfied, and could never get a better satisfaction than this.

DANTRA'S GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-8; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 4½.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TRY our MANILLA CIGARS.—Direct Import. Everyone satisfied. Price, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 2-8, and per Box of 100.—PEARSE and Co, 3 Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

IRON FRAME PIANOS for INDIA, in Black and Gold Ornamented Cases, on Favourable terms or Cash or Hire Payment System.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin). Cloth Bound, Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been here on two or three occasions, and always found everything as it ought to be. The Proprietor is very kind and obliging, the servants respectful and willing; in short, the Hotel is a comfortable and good one. My brother, Col. Hennessy, and General Bartleman have out up here, and were likewise satisfied.—R. L. HENNESSY.

EDISON PHONOGRAPH and KINETOSCOPE EXPORT. Write for particulars to the MANAGER, 13, High Road, Kilburn, London.

PIANO LAMPS!!! latest pattern, very neat design, giving a Brilliant Light.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S ANTI-MALARIAL MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. J[illegible], Civil Surgeon, Muscat, say s:—I have used Batliwa[illegible]e Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, I[illegible]ment:—I have found Batliwala's Agro Mixture v[illegible]us, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tan[illegible]rks:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every[illegible]izzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—I con[illegible]rvel, Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure [illegible]fever. P. J. Dale, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. R[illegible] really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send [illegible] Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bo[illegible]to be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.[illegible]LIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

PERRIER JOUET 'B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

A European wishes to hear of an APPOINTMENT being disengaged, either as a Housekeeper, Companion, Lady Help, Nursery Governess, or Matron. No objection to Up-country. Address "L. S." care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always Ready. Cakes of every Description.—33, Meadows Street, Fort.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,000. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

IVORY BILLIARD, POOL and PYRAMID BALLS. The Rains having set in we recommend Billiard Players to provide themselves with the above. A large stock of Well-seasoned Balls in stock—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; in the Mofussil, postage extra.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be take at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND. AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna,

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

SPECTACLES to benefit the sight must be exactly adapted for the correction of the particular defect of sight for which they are designed.

The first important step, therefore, is to get the refraction accurately defined, and all necessary measurements taken. Spectacles are then prepared specially, in accordance with the requirements of each case, and it is only when thus precisely adapted, that beneficial effects can be relied upon.

Astigmatism, a common enough complication, can only be corrected in this way. Ordinary spectacle vendors never attempt it, or at most can forward an oculist's formula to Europe. In our Bombay Factory, any kind of lense can be cut, at a few days' notice, whether supherical, cylinder, both combined, or bifocal.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns we have perfect arrangements for Testing the Sight, and we also endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man rather than select glasses themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.
Price List free on application.

SAVARESSE'S

SANDAL CAPSULES.

COVERED with Membrane, not with Gelatine, hence Superior to all others for Urethral complaints.

SOLD by all First-class CHEMISTS In India.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs/ a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE,

APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES for the MONSOON MONTHS from 1ST MAY, 1895.

For particulars apply to the

MANAGER.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now Insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5; Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of Horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every Class of Shoeing is done.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE..... Re 1,
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

FURTHER extra Indian Council allotments were made in London yesterday, say, of 4¼ lakhs of Bills on Bombay at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1 9-32d., and 2 lakhs of Wire Transfers, at 1s. 1 11-32d.; and 7 lakhs of Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 1 11-32d., the higher price obtained for the Bills showing an advance of 1-32d., and that paid for the Transfers of 1-16d., on Thursday's extra sales. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 1-16d. Consols were 1-16 per cent. higher, at 107 5 16; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116¼. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent., to 116¼. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 30 9-16d. per oz.; but, in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 66⅞ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·89⅝. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £40,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, to Bombay. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102¾; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·19½.

To-day, a further advance of 1-16 per cent. has been established in the price of Consols in London, at 107 3/8. About £200,000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England. Silver is again 1-16d. higher, at 30 5/8d. per oz.; the metal, and Exchange being unaltered in New York.

The Wheat market was quiet yesterday, White Delhi being quoted on the spot in Liverpool at 5s. 0¼d. per cental, ex-quay.

A decline of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 23-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 21-32d. for July-August deliveries, and 3 47-64d. for November-December. The market closed quiet; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet; Sales 8,000 bales; Imports 8,000 bales. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-16d. higher, at 6d. per lb.

The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady; with 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings quoted at 3s. 10d. per piece; 8¼ lbs. Shirtings at 4s. 9d.; 39 in. Jacconets, at 1s. 11d.; 45 in. Mulls, at 2s. 2d.; and 40s. Mule Twist, at 6 5/8d. per lb.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 5,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 50,000 bales, but the amount forwarded to consumers was the same, at 55,000 bales. The Imports were 16,000 bales more, at 46,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 19,000 bales; and stood yesterday at 1,562,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier; but neither spot nor arrival quotations have changed. The Sales are 6,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Imports 4,000 bales. Manchester market quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid. Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent. yesterday, to 7 1/8 cents per oz.; while September Futures were 8 points lower, at 6·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, compared with 1,600 bales arrived last year on the corresponding day, and 3,600 bales the year before.

To-day, an advance of 4 points has taken place in the price of September Futures in New York, at 6·96 cents; but ready Cotton is unchanged in value. The Receipts at the Ports are 2,000 bales, going against 400 bales in 1894, and 1,100 bales in 1893. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 9,640,000 bales, compared with 9,620,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

A small business has been done in our local Cotton market to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged. The purchases for export have been compared to 100 Broach, at Rs. 196¼; and 100 Indore, at Rs. 158; while the Mills have taken 850 bales, made up of 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 160·62; Dhulia, at Rs. 158½; and 200 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 185; 150 Bijapore, at Rs. 172; and 100 Tinnevelly, at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone to-day with business for export upon a small scale, while prices have declined half to one anna per cwt. at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs. 4	6 6	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,, 4	5 6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi.....	,, 4	0 0	,,
Red Delhi.....	,, 3	11 9	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 3	10 6	,,
Red Ahmedabad.....	,, 3	15 6	,,
Hard Red	,, 3	6 6	,,

SEEDS have also been taken to a small extent today, in a quiet market, and at a decline of half to one anna per cwt. in the price of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* this evening's closing quotations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-0-6 to 8-2-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 6-12-0 to 6-13-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,, 6-9-0 to 6-9-6	,,
Do. Red do.	,, 6-3-0 to 6-5-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,195 bales.
Wheat	12,387 cwts.
Linseed	2,094 ,,
Rapeseed	2,162 ,,
Poppyseed	749 ,,
Castorseed	2,185 ,,
Rice.....	4,931 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull in tone, with very little doing. Seeds for July shipment are quoted at 16s. 6d. per ton for Hamburg; 16s. for Antwerp; and 15s. for London.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 9-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 11-32 to 3-3d. for three months' sight Credits; but Bazaar operators were early afoot and brought the market down. Again, however, merchants were operating but sparingly either way; the market closing weaker, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 1 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 1 7-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 1¼d.	,,
Credits 3 do. ...1s. 1 5-16d.	,,
France 3 do. ...1·40¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at the enhanced rates of 107½ for cash, and 107 5-16 for the settlement at the end of this month; but at the close 1-16 per cent. higher, in both positions was quoted.

SHARES have been quiet; and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 50 in Victoria Mill shares; of Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit; of Rs. 5 each in David, and Jivraz Balloo; a decline of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; an advance of Rs. 50 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, and of Rs. 7½ in the others; and an advance of Rs. 100 in Bank of Madras shares.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera.....	3
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	107 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	59½
Bar Silver	30 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	500	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton...	46,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats...	2,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton 1,562,000		,,
,, ,, Surats.....	25,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 5.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, from Karachi, arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 5.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan-Fraser left here yesterday afternoon.

NAPLES, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 7.

German mail steamer Prinz Heinrich arrived from China.

ADEN, JULY 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Trieste, left for Bombay this afternoon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

(To the respected memory of our late friend and master.)

WILLIAM ROWE MIDDLETON, late Senior District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, who died at Bombay, on the 8th July, 1894. Away from home and relations, but among friends and admirers.

(CONCAN DISTRICT.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LANE RYAN—June 28, at Lucknow, the wife of A W Lane-Ryan, of a son.
MARLEY-CLARKE—June 26, at Agra, the Mall, the wife of Wm Marley-Clarke, Deputy Collector, of a daughter.
RICKETTS—June 30, at Bhagulpur, the wife of A T Ricketts, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GILLMON—June 28, at Ajmere, Lieut James Gillmon, of County Cork, Mallow, aged 75 years.
PRUCE—June 25, at Simla, Frederic Jervis, the darling and affectionate son of Fred and Marie Pruce, aged 7 years and 4 months.
TRETHEWY—June 30, at Ranikhet, Eileen Gladys, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs Trethewy.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1895.

WE in India have to pay the bill for Nasrulla Khan's entertainment, in spite of Sir Henry Fowler's recent ingenious suggestion that English subscriptions would be acceptable, and there is a good deal of grumbling at this extra burden on the ground that the cost of the entertainment should be met by the entertainers in England themselves. We hope however that the money so spent, will be a sound investment, and that the returns, in the shape of a strongly-cemented friendship, with Afghanistan, will be forthcoming. Hospitality is a very necessary factor in the "give-and-take" policy that reduces the friction of life so much, whether it be applied to States or to individuals, and there is every reason why the friendly attitude of Abdurrahman Khan should be increased by every means in our power. The position of Afghanistan between England and Russia is, to use a rather far-fetched simile, like the position held for nearly two centuries by Savoy, between Italy and France. As there was with Savoy, so there is with Afghanistan, an-ever present uncertainty about its future policy. The despotic ruler of the Afghans professes a firm friendship for us now but the rumour of his serious illness and approaching death last year, caused general alarm and anxiety at Simla and at home, and there are always other contingencies which might arise at any moment, and which would cause a change of policy that might be disastrous to us. But the alliance of the Afghan is of far greater moment to us, than the friendship of Savoy could ever be to Italy, for the Ameer is not the king of a small territory but the absolute ruler of a great country, composed of many chieftainships which are kept together by his iron rule. Moreover Abdurrahman has elected to be our friend and it is incumbent on us to preserve his friendship and to show him that we recognize the importance of it. Therefore England "delighteth to honour," at India's expense, the representative he has sent home, in the person of his second son, who is now being feted in England. Everything that was possible to give Nasrulla Khan the warmest of welcomes and to do him honour has been done. The Queen has received him as she would receive one of the reigning princes of Europe. The Prince of Wales has done likewise, and has entertained him nobly, his Highness's example being followed by nearly all the shining lights in court circles. Dorchester House, a veritable palace, the finest dwelling in London, is his residence, and he and his suite are being feted as few royal visitors to England are feted.

This is all done to impress on the minds of the Ameer and his son, England's manifest desire to honour them, and it has no doubt attained its object. As to the impression made by all this on the mind of the Prince himself it is difficult to form any opinion; but perhaps Anglo-Indians, who from their sojourn in this Land of the Sun, have derived not a little insight into the Asiatic mind, understand him better than the people at home, who have had the planning out of his entertaining. Judging from the way they have set about this, they, with a characteristic British want of tact, have been quite unable to put themselves in his place. Brought suddenly from a state, which until yesterday, was in a condition of utter stagnation, not to say of barbarity—a country ruled over by a despot, to whose will and convenience all things bow—Nasrulla Khan is transplanted into the midst of the feverish roar of London life during the busiest whirl of the season. From having led a life of Oriental leisure and ease, marked by the changelessness of things Oriental, he now finds that every hour of the day is mapped out for him in a country where his time-honoured traditions, as to meal-times and prayer times and that siesta, so dear to the Afghan heart, are of no account. Worst of all each day brings with it a host of ceremonial labours, which he has to get through, and which can be little short of torture to him. He has not, like our princes, borne the yoke of Royalty in his youth. *Noblesse oblige* means nothing to him. He has not been trained to smile though weary and heart-sick, to stand when he would fain sit, to restrain all signs of feeling and temper, and to preserve that calm and satisfied demeanour that Royalty cultivates so successfully, under the most untoward circumstances. Nor has he ever experienced the duties of Royalty, as we English understand them. His first glimpse of England must have left an absolutely dazed impression on Nasrulla's mind; and to increase this, his entertainers are hunting him about, with breathless rapidity, from one function, one pleasure to another, leaving him but the scantiest breathing time between. From all account he lives in a perpetual atmosphere of catching trains, and although travelling is made comparatively easy to Royalty, it must strike him as curious that he should have to catch them at all. Gratified as he must be by the honour paid him all over England, we cannot help thinking that Nasrulla's impressions, both of English hospitality and English greatness, would have been deeper, had the Asiatic mind been taken more into consideration by those who have mapped out his time for him. There should have been less hurry.

Orientals are never bored, as bustling Westerns are, by a little time for reflection, and an occasional "day off" in the rush of Nasrulla's present life, would, we imagine, be a priceless boon to him. We would much like, for an instant, to see what is really passing in the mind of this quiet and reserved young Prince, who says so little, but perhaps, like the parrot, thinks the more, and to learn if he is as much impressed with the powerfulness of the English people, as they intend that he should be impressed. To this end he has been taken to see every show, likely to fill his mind with a sense of England's greatness and superiority. He has seen reviews of our troops but, compared to the hordes of barbarians, which his father could gather round him, our army would not impress him by its size. Neither would the power of England's ironclads be likely to be very imposing to a prince fresh from the "Plains of Central Asia." He has, it is true, seen the busiest hives of English industry and has marvelled at the wonders achieved by our machinery. All this has duly impressed him, especially Liverpool, which seems to have given him an impression of infinite resource. London, no doubt, has impressed him most—London, with its pulsating life, its teeming population, its wonders, and its beauties. The mighty, sombre city, blackened by the smoke of a million fires; the feverish centre of our restless Western life and activity, the home of the Lady whose dominions stretches from those Western Isles over the millions of Hindustan, must appeal strongly to his mind, as it has to the minds of most Asiatic princes, who have returned to India, imbued with awe inspired by the Great City. But it is almost impossible to arrive at the real outcome of Asiatic thought, and Nasrulla Khan is very reserved. It is doubtful whether we shall ever learn the result to his own mind of his visit to England. The East appeals to no two Englishmen alike. Some are deeply impressed by its greatness and mystery. After hearing "the East a callin'" they "never 'eed aught else." Others there are again who never get beyond their first narrow-minded feeling of impatience and contempt for all things "Native." So it is with the Asiatic. Some return to India full of admiration for England; others with anger, hatred, and even contempt in their hearts. How is it with Nasrulla Khan? Only time will prove whether he, like his father, is our loyal friend, or our bitter foe.

AFTER a trial which has extended over twelve hearings, a clerk or compounder in Treacher and Co.'s establishment at Byculla has been convicted of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The case was a petty one, and was originally tried before Mr. Hamilton who convicted the accused and sentenced him to a month's imprisonment. The compounder, it appears, sold some articles over the counter to a customer for Rs. 20, and gave him a receipt, but instead of paying the money to the cashier the compounder put it into his pocket and paid the cashier four annas, supporting it by a memo. for that amount. The man denied that the receipt was in his writing, but it was proved that it was, but being a young man, and this being his first offence he was treated leniently. This did not prevent him, however, from appealing to the High Court on the ground that Mr. Hamilton being a shareholder in Treacher and Co. was disqualified from trying him, and this appeal was supported by an affidavit of Mr. Hemming, the solicitor, who went rather beyond the mark when he presumed to say or imply that as he was the solicitor for the accused Mr. Hamilton had a bias against him. The High Court most properly treated these statements as ridiculous, but allowed the appeal on the ground that Mr. Hamilton was a shareholder in Treacher's. The law it seems is clear on the point. No judge may try a case in which he is personally interested, and this has been explained to mean a personal or pecuniary interest however small. He may have an official interest in the matter, but he must not have a personal interest, or as it has been said lately, it must be an interest attaching to him as an individual, to Mr. Porter as Mr. Porter, and not an interest which he derives solely from his official position. The law, it is said, does not measure the amount of interest which a judge possesses. If he has any legal interest in the decision of the question of money he is disqualified in a matter how small the interest may be. Regard is paid not so much perhaps to the motives which might be supposed to bias the judge as to the susceptibilities of the litigant parties. One important object, at all events, is to clear away everything which might engender suspicion or distrust of the tribunal, and so to promote the feeling of confidence in the administration of justice which is so essential to social order and security. Nevertheless, although it is without doubt an excellent rule that a pecuniary interest in the result should disqualify a judge, it is carrying that rule to an extreme when he is disqualified, because his interest may amount to a farthing. In this case if the whole of the Rs. 20 embezzled were pure profit the interest of the judge would, we believe, not amount to a pie, and as the law does not regard trifles, it might have been held that the personal interest was of such an infinitesimal and unsubstantial nature that the judgment should not be disturbed on that ground alone. The Code of Procedure is explicit that irregularities which have not occasioned a failure of justice are not a sufficient reason to reverse or alter a decision. The pecuniary interest should be in the language of a learned judge a substantial interest, giving rise to a real bias and not merely a possibility of bias. In this case the sum involved is so small that it is difficult to understand how it can be held to operate as a disqualification. The great spread of the joint stock principle in this century has probably made every judge a shareholder in many concern, and it would lead to the greatest inconvenience if judges were to refuse to take up petty cases, such as the one in question which might well have been left alone in which they have no substantial interest, and where there is no possibility of bias, merely on the ground that they are shareholders. When they have a substantial interest they should be disqualified, but it is bringing the law to the verge of the ridiculous to say that a mere fractional or unsubstantial interest should disqualify. We understand also that the accused has appealed, and that there is some difficulty in making a court to hear the appeal as several of the judges are interested in Treacher's.

THE pamphlet on University Reform, which has just been published at Surat, is a reproduction and extension of the lecture delivered on the subject in Bombay by Mr. R. D. Patel, of the Surat High School, the salient points of which were given in this journal a few days ago. Mr. Patel is no doubt an excellent dominie, and some former pamphlets he has written notably that on "The Wants and Claims of Education in India," have been valuable contributions to educational topics. But the mere fact that he has passed through the local University does not necessarily imply that he has sufficient knowledge of his *Alma Mater* as compared with other institutions of the kind, to lead us to accept his views on University reform as those of an expert, and probably his lecture would have attracted very little attention but for the open secret that in his voice we hear the echo of that of one of the foremost members of the Senate. It must be confessed that in view of these auspices, the pamphlet is a disappointing one. The author is not unduly modest when he disclaims originality for his lecture, seeing that it is mainly composed of quotations from Buckle, from Dr. Paget, from Tyndall, from Herbert Spencer, and other well-known men. Now supposing all is done that these great men say, what kind of "reform" will it be? Mr. Patel forgets that if the "reform" was effected an equal number of eminent names could be cited in favour of doing just the opposite. In short, Mr. Patel makes no attempt to get to the centre of the situation or to throw light on the facts in Bombay. For instance, what has popular ignorance in England half a century ago to do with the present situation in the local University? We cannot help doubting Mr. Patel's capacity as a guide, when we find that he desires Marathi and Gujerati to be "treated as classical languages." Either he has a confused idea of what a classical language is, or he forgets that it is a language that by the perfection of its form or because it has enshrined some capital achievement of the human intellect stands in the first class of languages. Now the Marathi and Gujerati tongues have no prose literature at all, and to suggest that they should be "treated as classical languages" is about as reasonable as to treat a bit of glass as if it were a diamond. We do not know why Mr. Patel should have fixed upon German for inclusion in the second language list, any more than Italian or Spanish, which according to Sir H. C. Maine is spoken by more people than either French or German. Mr. Patel might do some good if instead of repeating all sorts of things from English writers he would tell us some of his own personal experiences in Surat. He proposes a Degree in Education to be awarded by the University, and for this a great deal might be said. We would suggest to him that he will be well advised if he works out this one idea rather than dissipating his efforts over so wide a field. That education is becoming more and more of a profession is clear to all readers of current literature, and Indian teachers cannot, of course, afford to lag behind. Mr. Patel should press this reform on Mr. Chatfield who is the official "director" of all this kind of effort. Perhaps in the course of the discussion light will be thrown on the reasons which induced Mr. Chatfield to snuff out the only organ in this part of the world for encouraging the study of education and also on the equally mysterious problem, why Lord Harris connived at such a curious educational proceeding.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. J. LUGARD, having returned from temporary leave of absence to-day, resumes command of the Bombay District and Garrison.

WITH effect from Friday last, the mails for Lamu and Mombassa will be forwarded weekly, via Aden, and thence by first opportunity. When these mails can be forwarded by the direct German steamers special notices will be issued.

ALTHOUGH the report of the Opium Commissioners was in the hands of members of Parliament as far back as May 7 last no official copies have been received at the local Customs Office, and consequently no changes in administrative details have been made. The farms have been let, as usual, for a period of one year, and Mr. Damji Lukhmichand, who for a long period successfully managed the late Mr. Indanji's farm, has rented the Bombay farm. The farm for Khera District is given to Police Superintendent Dhanjishaw, formerly of the Thana Police, who lately retired on pension.

THE marine court-of-enquiry, appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. Ajmere, belonging to Mr.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD ROSEBERY FAVOURS WITHDRAWAL FROM CHITRAL.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Lord Rosebery speaking at a Liberal meeting held in the Albert Hall last night, advocated continuity in the foreign affairs of the nation, and said his policy was to withdraw our forces from Chitral as soon as the step could be taken with safety. With regard to the Armenian question he would insist upon due guarantees against a recurrence of the horrors committed by the Turks at Sassun.

In conclusion his Lordship re-affirmed Home Rule, but said the question of the abolition of the House of Lords was the root of all others.

LORD SALISBURY'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Prior to the prorogation of Parliament Lord Salisbury delivered a manifesto defending the House of Lords and declaring the policy of the Government would be to do their utmost to mitigate the misery of the millions. Agriculture, his Lordship said, especially demanded deep attention, which reforms in taxation, facilities of transport, and the creation of small holdings would do much to relieve. Moreover the Poor Law required revision.

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Lambeth in support of the candidacy of Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, sketched the Government programme. He stated it was their intention to assist Friendly Societies, make provision for the aged poor, control the immigration of destitute aliens, and also the importation of foreign prison-made goods, and compensate injured work men.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE LOAN.

It is understood that the Russo-Chinese loan will be secured by the customs with priority in any future loans, Russia giving some guarantee to the French financiers who are finding the money.

JULY 7.

It is understood that the Russo-Chinese loan will not be redeemable for thirty-six years, and will be secured by the Chinese customs revenue. Russia will undertake the payments should China fail to do so.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL MISSION TO CHINA.

JULY 6.

An important French commercial mission under official auspices starts in August next for Shanghai to thoroughly study the trade of China and travel through China to Yunnan, where they will meet other mission from Tonquin.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

POSTPONEMENT OF NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The naval manœuvres this year ...ed one week from the date originally ...der to enable the crews to vote at the ... general election.

THE SHAHZADA IN ENGLAND.

His Highness Prince Nasrulla Khan proceeds to Brighton to-day, and from thence will pay a visit to Mr. Martin, at Eridge, near Tunbridge Wells, returning to London on Monday.

FIRE ON A JUTE SHIP.

JULY 7.

A serious fire broke out on the British Ship Cressington in Hamburg, and her cargo of jute was much damaged, the ship however was only slightly damaged.

CRICKET NEWS.

In the match between Yorkshire and Sussex the former won by nine wickets.

The match between Warwick and Lancashire was concluded yesterday, Warwick winning by 116 runs.

The match between Oxford and Cambridge resulted in a victory for the latter by 134 runs. Oxford suffered from a bad wicket and light in the first innings, but was fairly worsted.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The Secretary of State has approved of the new regulations submitted to him by the Government of India as to the increased pay of Brigade-Surgeons during the period they may be attached to the Principal Medical Officer for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the knowledge of military medical administration. These rules have been sanctioned under the usual restrictions.

VOLUNTEER GRANTS.

...r, Bengal-Nagpur, Berar, and Hyder... for the purpose of grants, not being ... of the Commander-in-Chief, will in ...nder the orders of the Generals ... Forces, under whose area they are ...

THE VETERINARY SERVICE.

...e Veterinary Officers are in future to receive ...etention allowance when necessary in addition to their pay.

THE U. S. I. GOLD MEDAL.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

The Gold Medal of the United Service Institution of India this year has been won by Colonel Neville, 14th Bengal Lancers.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

General Gerard, with the Pamir Commission party, has reached Gilgit, and will push on thence over the Hindukush to Lake Victoria. The exact whereabouts of the Russian Commissioner are unknown; nor has the name of the Amir's Agent yet transpired.

THE EFFECT OF THE LEE-METFORD BULLET.

The Ordnance authorities in England will be consulted on the question of the stopping power of the Lee-Metford bullet. All the necessary information from the Chitral Relief Force is being furnished to them, and where experiments will doubtless be ordered to be made with the new pattern of bullets, which will not interfere with the shooting power of the rifle.

THE SHIVAJEE MEMORIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, JULY 7.

A meeting was held to-day in Ghate's Theatre for raising contribution towards the Shivajee Memorial, Sardar Panditrao presiding. Speeches were delivered by Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen. A large sum was collected on the spot. Proceedings terminated with three cheers for H. M. the Queen-Empress.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

A wing of the 2-2nd Gurkhas, belonging to Abbottabad, the movable column of the Chitral Relief Force, has been ordered back from Dhantour to Abbottabad.

General Stedman and his office left Dir on the 5th for Janbatai Kotal.

Three men crept into Mundah Camp on the night of the 4th instant, and killed 2, and wounded 3 followers. A court-martial into the matter is being held.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

By the middle of the current month stores sufficient for a small garrison for one year will have been placed in Chitral, though it is still uncertain whether they will be required owing to the uncertainty of the policy of the Home Government.

A RAILWAY FROM CHALISGAON TO DHULIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, JULY 6.

A large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Dhulia was held, this evening, in the Municipal compound. Mr. D. S. Garud presided, and a memorial to Government for the construction of a railway from Chalisgaon to Dhulia was unanimously adopted. It was also resolved that the memorial should be sent through the Collector.

FATAL RIOT AT POREBUNDER.

NEWS was received in the city, on Saturday evening, by telegram, of an outbreak of hostilities between Hindus and Mahomedans at Porebunder. That such lamentable occurrence should take place after the wholesome and terrible lesson of the riots of August, 1893, in a Native State seemed at first beyond credence, especially as no reports of ill-feeling between the two communities had preceded the telegraphic news. From intelligence received in Bombay it seems that the whole State of Porebunder has been thrown into consternation and excitement in consequence of the calamitous occurrence. The news received here is so conflicting that it is impossible to accept it without hesitation. The accounts are probably exaggerated and highly coloured, and it is not safe to draw any conclusion therefrom unless farther reliable particulars are obtained. If half of what has been wired in Bombay is true, the matter is very serious, and recalls to memory the sad events which stirred up the people in the Native States of Kathiawar in July, 1893. First of all a telegram was received by some Mahomedan gentlemen here from the Islam Jamat at Porebunder, as follows :—"On 4th July, Mohorrum Day, while the tajias reached Kharwa Mudi as usual, Hindus attacked, destroyed tajias, broke furniture in Khari and Mithi musjids, also killed some Mahomedans. Many seriously wounded, and others injured. Still anxiety. None arrested yet. Mahomedans acted according to Administrator's order. No single Hindu injured." The version of the Jamat, however, is in no way corroborated by any independent informant. From this telegram it appears that the Mahomedans in no way provoked the breach of the peace, but on the contrary abided by the rules, laid down by the police authorities to be observed during the Moharrum procession. The telegram states that several Mahomedans were killed, the aggressors being Hindus. The riot, according to the version, broke out on the evening of Thursday, the 4th instant, while the Mahomedan procession was on the way to immerse the taboots. When the procession had reached Kharwa Mudi, the Hindus destroyed the tajias, and attacked the Mahomedans, some of whom are said to have been killed. The telegram curiously enough discloses no cause for the sudden outrage. If the Mahomedans had, as the telegram states, acted according to the Administrator's order, then the breach of the peace seems to have been not only quite unprovoked but extremely aggressive. The telegram states that no arrests have been made, and that no Hindus are injured. The Hindus are also alleged to have desecrated the Khari and Mithi musjids and destroyed the furniture which was therein. The Khari (i.e. salt) musjid is so named, because it is situated near a creek, and the other musjid which is situated at a small distance, is named Mithi (i.e. sweet), because there is a well of sweet water in the compound. Both the musjids were old, and the desecration of these places of worship would, of course, greatly outrage the religious feelings of the followers of the prophet. But there is also another side to the story. While the Mahomedans are loud in their complaint against the Hindus, the Hindus attribute the quarrel to the provocation they received from the other side. The version of the Hindus is quite different from that of the Mahomedans, but still it points to one thing that the provocation was not sufficient to cause such a breach of the peace as is reported.

A letter has been sent by a Hindu merchant to his father in Bombay. In it he states that on the Taboot Day, at 3 p.m., at the mandir of Kharwas, which is commonly called Kharwas' *mudhi* (i.e. temple), whilst the tajas were being carried for immersion, the Mahomedans began to play music and tom-toms, notwithstanding a mutual agreement between the parties not to do so. The understanding was arrived at by the intervention of the Administrator of Porebunder. The Kharwas resented this, and demanded a prompt stoppage of the music, while the tajias passed by the *mudhi*. The Mahomedans declined to stop the music, and, thereupon, the Kharwas attacked the Mahomedans. A serious conflict ensued between the two communities in which several Mussalmans have been seriously injured. The Kharwas have also likewise suffered. Two of them had their hands cut off by sword, and several others were more or less wounded. The letter contains a further serious allegation that when the musjid was searched some rifles and swords were found therein, but the letter does not state at which musjid the discovery was made. The letter further states that several leading members of both the communities have been bound over to keep the peace. Amongst the men thus empanneled is a person of very high birth and respectability. The Kharwas are fishermen or lascar crew. They are as a rule not fanatical, but are very hardy and brave. From the letter it seems the riot was principally confined to the Kharwa caste. The news was wired to Rajkote, and at once a contingent of fifty men of the Agency police were despatched. Sergeant-Major Ryde, the inspector of police, left for the scene by special train, at ten o'clock, on Thursday night. The fracas seems to have been quite unexpected by the authorities; but the usual arrangement were made to preserve peace. No further particulars are yet to hand; but it is believed that the passion of fury must have died with the appearance of the police force from Rajkote. The authorities have not only to pacify the rioters but to arrest the disturbers of the peace, which seems to be no light task.

The town of Porebunder is the capital of the state of that name, and is situated on the shore of the Arabian Sea, and it lies on the western coast of Kathiawar, and is a Native State in the Political Agency of Kathiawar. The population in the capital, where the riot was enacted, is about 15,000, and of course the Hindu element preponderates, their population being estimated at 12,000. The Mahomedan population is said to be 3,000; the number of Kharwas all told does not exceed 800. The number of killed at present could not be estimated. The Mahomedans put it at six to twelve persons, but the Hindus declare that only one Mahomedan was killed.

The news of the riot spread like wild fire in Bombay, and many telegrams were despatched asking for full particulars.

NEWS has arrived from the Congo State that the dervishes have been severely defeated by the State troops, and have now retreated from the Equatorial Province. The Spanish Ministry has decided to send an additional twenty-five thousand men to aid in suppressing the revolt in Cuba. Twenty gunboats are to be purchased during the next two months.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A GLIMPSE OF THE PAST.

CRICKET still holds pride of place in the topics of the day, the testimonial now being organised by the M.C.C. in honour of W. G. Grace having received approval from prince and ploughman, peer and peasant, statesman and schoolboy alike. The Marylebone Club, it may be taken for granted, will not do the thing by halves, so that we need not be at all surprised if the national testimonial fund runs into five figures. The Grace fever has spread in astonishing and in (to most people) gratifying fashion; everybody has given or going to give to the fund; and remembering what this Gloucestershire doctor has done for one of the very best of our national games, perhaps we cannot do better than join "W. G." and say that we "should be less than human if we did not wish it undoubted success." But how widely different all these eulogiums sound now-a-days to what the English citizens must have gossiped about some century and-a-half ago, for, published in a paper of the "Connoisseur," dated 1756, one Mr. Toby Bumper's vulgarities are thus set forth: "Drinking purl in the morning, eating black puddings at Bartholomew Fair, boxing with Buckhorse, and also that he was frequently engaged at the Artillery Ground with Faulkner and Dingate at cricket, and is esteemed as good a bat as either of the Bennetts." What a change has come o'er the scene since Mr. Toby B. was pilloried for his amusements, and held up to posterity as a shocking example of depravity. Toby B., Esq., might be, and probably was, as good a bat as either of the Bennetts, but there was no such thing as applause for Toby, much less a testimonial. All this was very distasteful, I have no manner of doubt, to the anti-everythings of the 1740's and 1750's, and when the matches were publicly advertised to take place between the champions of the day there was much the same outcry from the goody goodies as we get under certain circumstances to-day. Let me quote an instance concerning a match played at the Artillery Ground, the oldest cricket ground on record in the Metropolis. In the year 1754 the following advertisement appeared in the "Daily Advertiser:"—"Artillery Ground, London.—On Monday next will be played a cricket match of five a-side: Faulkner and the two Harrises, John Frame and Darling against John Mansfield, John Bell, John Bryant, little Bennett, and William King, for a guinea a man. The wicket will be pitched at twelve o'clock. The match to be played out." About this time, or a little earlier, we find someone writing to "The British Champion" to enquire: "Is it not a very wild thing to be as serious in making such a match as in the most material occurrences in life? . . . Would it not be extremely odd to see lords and gentlemen, clergymen and lawyers associating themselves with butchers and cobblers in pursuit of their diversions?" This very severe critic had evidently been perusing the doings of the aforementioned Toby Bumper. After relieving himself of these weighty problems he goes on to attack the great and indispensable institution, the British "gate," complaining of the game being made the subject of public advertisement, to draw together great crowds of people, who ought all of them to be somewhere else." How very magnanimous, to be sure. Furthermore, we read that "The advertisements most impudently recite that great sums are laid. So some people are so little ashamed at breaking the laws that they had (from their high position) a hand in making, that they give public notice of it." Very large sums, it is true, were announced to be played for in some of these old-time cricket matches, and larger sums still were betted, it is supposed, but when the figures run into thousands of pounds, we, along with some of the writers of the beginning of the present century, may be permitted to express a doubt. Over one of the matches between Kent and All England, about the date of which there appears to be no little uncertainty, an action was brought to recover two bets of £25 each. It seems very curious to read in these days that "the question raised was whether cricket was an unlawful game within the meaning of the statute of the 9th of Anne against gaming." The finding of the Court is deliciously quaint reading: "Cricket is (to be sure) a manly game, and not bad in itself, but in the illuse that is made of it by betting more than £10 on it: that is bad, and against the law." Most learned judges! Most upright judges! To bet up to £10 was good and to be encouraged: to bet more was bad and against the law. Fortunately for the game, for the players, and for the spectators and clubs, cricket has outlived the betting element, and is to-day the one game preeminent above all others.

HOW LORD'S GROUND ORIGINATED.

The said noblemen and lawmakers (from their high position, be it observed) first learned their cricket on the Artillery Ground, near Finsbury Square, afterwards practising in the White Conduit Fields. Lord Winchelsea, Sir H. Mann, and all the leading patrons of the game used to play here, and from the White Conduit Club eventually sprang the Marylebone Club. The members used to meet, we are told, early in each season, at the Star and Garter, to discuss the laws of the game over their walnuts and wine. Crude and elementary as these laws were at first, so carefully and, on the whole, judiciously have they been revised from time to time that they are now held in as great respect as any of the ancient laws of the Medes and Persians. Let us, however, speak of the famous Lord's Ground. The year 1787 saw the formation of the M.C.C., the previous year having witnessed the first recorded match at Lord's—Middlesex v. Essex—on May 31. This was on the original ground where Dorset Square now stands. Previous to this, Thomas Lord, one of the attendants on the White Conduit Club, gifted with rare perspicacity, perceiving a demand for extended accommodation, thought well to look about him for a suitable site for a cricket field, and being promised support by the noblemen and lawmakers, took the piece of ground upon which Dorset Square has since been built, and this soon became known as "Lord's." In 1788 we find the first M.C.C. match recorded, viz., against White Conduit Club, on June 27. Early in the present century—1804—Lord's Ground was required for building purposes, and Thomas Lord had to betake himself—and not only himself, but his bats and balls, and also the very turf upon which they had played, to a second field at South Band—Lord's New Middle Ground, it was designated—near Regent's Park. This, however, was not destined to become the permanent abode—if such a consummation be possible with the enormous railway "octopus" for ever on evidence—of the M.C.C., for the cutting of a canal once more caused Mr. Lord to seek fields afresh, and once again he removed his cricketing impediments, including the turf, to the present home of the Marylebone Club at St. John's Wood. So that we find Lord's Ground has something of an uneven career, and although many and many a famous fight took place on either of the former two grounds, I have an idea that so far as cricket history is concerned, the present will more than hold its own with its predecessors. And now let us take a glance at the career of the man who made Lord's Ground household words amongst Englishmen.

THOMAS LORD.

Thomas Lord, the Scotch attendant at the White Conduit Club, appears to have been possessed of all the keenness and all the caution for which our friends "ayont the Tweed" have so long been noted. To his credit let it be recorded that he, in his time, rendered signal service to our national game by his enterprise in securing national playing fields, for no sooner was he debarred one pitch than he found another, and though another name has long been connected with the ground now, it still preserves its original title—Lord's. Mr. Haygarth, who went to no little pains in collecting and publishing many interesting facts concerning the Lord family, tells us that Thomas Lord had many ups and downs in life. He and his ancestors were Roman Catholics, and had all their property confiscated by taking part in the rebellion of 1745, and Lord's father had perforce to work as a labourer on the very farm that once belonged to him. Thomas, the son, of whose enterprise we are now speaking, is said to have fled Scotland because his native land, from his Jacobite predilections, had become unpleasant. Settling down in London, he became connected with the White Conduit Club, whom he afterwards served as a kind of ground bowler. Growing prosperous, he became a wine merchant, and resided in a house overlooking Lord's for some years. Somewhere about 1825, Thomas Lord was anxious to retire, and there being a danger of so precious a plot of land—to cricketers especially—falling into the hands of the builders, as the other Lord's ground had done, to be converted into a stuccoed villadom, the lease was purchased by Mr. William Ward, at a very high figure indeed, a patriotic action that should ever be remembered by all who possess an atom of regard for cricket and its votaries. Soon after this Lord retired from the scenes of his enterprise and prosperity and sought repose in his old age at Westmeon, in Hampshire, where he died at the ripe age of 74. As Mr. Haygarth has truly said, his life was one of ups and downs, but he managed to leave a name behind which will probably be in the mouths of cricketers for centuries yet.

THE SUCCESSORS OF LORD.

Following Thomas Lord, Mr. Ward held the lease of the ground for some ten years or so, but in 1826 he retired from his mansion in Bloomsbury Square—one of the most fashionable quarters in those days. It was here that Mr. Ward always entertained the Wykehamist eleven on the occasion of the school matches. Himself an old Wykehamist, he delighted to meet the boys, and talk Wykehamese, and many an old player will recall the house in Bloomsbury Square with feelings of pleasurable regret. When he left he sold the remainder of the lease to Mr. Dark, who was popularly supposed to have begun life as a boy on the very ground. Dark was a slow bowler in his day, but was never particularly famous in this direction. He came before the public later, however, as an umpire, and it may as well be recorded here that owing to a dispute between himself and Caldecourt—another big umpire in his day—as to the interpretation of the l.b.w. law, the matter was referred to the M.C.C. Dark's contention was that the ball must pitch in a straight line from wicket to wicket (as now), whilst Caldecourt urged that it was sufficient to get a batsman out if the ball pitched in a straight line from the bowler's hand to the wicket. The Hon. R. H Lyttelton, in referring to this incident, has been careful to explain, as showing how far the umpires were interested, that Dark bowled with a low action over the wicket, and Caldecourt with a low action round the wicket. The outcome of the dispute was that the M.C.C. decided in favour of Dark. As I am chiefly concerned this week with a few of the old school, there need be no further reference here to Mr. Dark's connection with Lord's, as I want to devote a portion of my space to that grand old sportsman, Mr. William Ward.

"WARD'S FOLLY."

For many years Mr. Ward was a bank director and a member of Parliament, but it was as a cricketer and patron of the game that he gained most renown. At one time he held the record for highest score, having made 278 against the Norfolk eleven, assisted by Mr. Budd. Lord Frederick Beauclerk—a veritable giant of the old days—once said that Mr. Ward was too big to play at cricket. But that this was a mistaken estimate of the man was proved many a time and oft. The old Wykehamist was very fond of a joke, and went so far occasionally as to indulge in puns, of which the following, which I will quote before speaking of the "Barndoor match," may be taken as an example. Mr. Benjamin Aislaby—an honoured name in the councils of the M.C.C.—was for many years secretary to the Marylebone Club, and in recognition of his long and faithful services the club honoured Mr. Aislaby with a request to sit for his bust, and when Mr. Ward heard of this, with just a suspicion of jealousy apparent, he remarked, "Humph! If they are going to take old Aislaby's bust they had better make haste, or he'll burst first." "Ward's folly" is quite ancient history. It was a match promoted by Mr. Ward at Lord's, on the 3rd and 4th of July, 1837, between the Gentlemen and the Players of England. The amateurs had to defend a wicket three times the dimensions of an ordinary wicket, and the Players one of four times that size. The odds were thus slightly in favour of the Gentlemen, but the Players won the match by an inning and ten runs. There is no record of any similar match being played, and as a curiosity one of the monster wickets was kept and could be seen at Lord's some 20 years afterwards. What has become of it now no one seems exactly to know. Thirteen was the highest score and the only double figure innings on the amateurs' side, Redgate and Lillywhite having matters all their own way with the ball.

RECORDED AGAINST THE M.C.C.

It is said that the only time the Marylebone Club obtained the assistance of extra players against an eleven was on the 9th of June, 1851, when they selected a team of fourteen to oppose the All England eleven. After a most exciting game, the match ended in a tie, the scores at the finish being: M.C.C. 199 and 98—267; All England, 153 and 114—267. When the tie occurred the All England had five M.C.C. wickets to go down. With only one run to get the umpire called time, amidst a tremendous uproar, and the Marylebone captain insisted upon stumps being drawn. Of course, the umpire and captain were strictly within their rights, but so much money had been betted on the game that a most spirited and none too good-natured controuersy arose, and was continued for some time.

REVERSING AN UMPIRE'S DECISION.

Very rarely indeed do we hear of an umpire's decision being reversed, but this has been known the circumstances being as follow:—On June 6th, 1854, in a match at Lord's, between England and Nottinghamshire, Julius Cæsar, being poorly, was allowed a substitute to run for him whilst batting. Owing to forgetfulness, however, he left his substitute behind and made a run. William Clarke put down the wicket at the end Cæsar ran to, and the umpire gave it "not out." Clarke left the field and went to the pavilion, where a committee of the M.C.C. reversed the umpire's decision, and decided that Cæsar was to be givin out. Commenting on this, one authority says: Reversing an umpire's decision is of very rare occurrence, and on this occasion was exceptional, as, even admitting the justice of the reversal, they gave out the wrong man, Wisden, who made the run with Cæsar, was the man absent from the wicket, as Cæsar's substitute, who ought to have made the run, had not left his end. Of all the methods of getting out, there is nothing, probably, in the rules of cricket, quite so perplexing on the instant as the rule relating to substitutes in running, and none but the most experienced would care to give a decision promptly if put to the test in a similar case.

THE MILL STRIKE AT AHMEDABAD.

AN Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—The city was on Friday in great confusion. The origin of disturbance is this. The mills posted notices on the 22nd ultimo, that mill-hands will be paid fortnightly instead of weekly as hitherto. Owing to this notice the mill-hands of the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, under the management of the Hon'ble Runchordlal Chotalal, C.I.E., struck work on the 28th ultimo, this was followed by strikes of other mills. Up till yesterday out of the thirteen mills four were working, namely, Motilal Heerabhai Mill, the Manekchok Mill, the Manekbal Harilal Mill, and the Aryodya Mill, but at about 12-15 about 700 or 800 men collected at the Motilal Heerabhai Mill, and commenced making loud shouts for discharging the mill-hands, the owner, however, continued working, and called for police assistance, and an hour elapsed before any assistance could come. The rioters commenced throwing stones on the windows of the mill, and so forth. Some men were more or less injured, and as the mob was uncontrollable the agents discharged the mill-hands. The rioters then went to the Manekchok Mill, and caused the mills to stop in the same way, and then went to the Ahmedabad Spinning Mill, where they wrecked the windows, and caused great damage to bailors and cards. They next entered the compound of the Hon'ble Runchordlal's bungalow, with a view to attack him personally and damaged several plantain and other trees, and pulled down outhouses. The hon'ble gentleman, however, escaped with his life. To-day the magistrate has ordered the police to give assistance to the mill authorities. There is still consternation going on; the mill people are afraid to go to work as they are threatened of being ill-treated by their friends who first organised the strike. It is a pity that the police have not been able yet to restore peace amongst the mill people. All the poor quiet workmen are willing to resume work, but they are afraid of being beaten on the road to the mills.

THE Porte has officially informed the Ambassadors that order has been completely restored at Jeddah, and measures have been taken for the punishment of the guilty parties. The question of the payment of an indemnity is temporarily suspended.

THE National Gallery has just acquired the grand sea-scape by Cotman sold at the late Price Sale, Messrs. Agnew, the purchasers, having ceded the picture to the Trustees.

GROUNDING OF THE S.S. AJMERE.

THE MARINE COURT'S DECISION.

THE CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED.

THE result of the inquiry regarding the grounding of the s. s. Ajmere, was publicly made known on Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, president of the court of inquiry, consisting of himself, Captain Potts, Captain Rickford, Captain Frame, and Captain Peterson, delivered the decision, declaring that the certificate of the captain was suspended.

It will be remembered that on Monday last, Mr. Rivett-Carnac, counsel for the captain and officers of the Ajmere, submitted that the captain possessed a certificate granted to him by the Board of Trade at Home, and therefore a court of enquiry, such as that for the investigation of the circumstances connected with the grounding of the Ajmere, had no power to frame a charge against the captain, or deal with his certificate. He cited law in support of the argument, and the court agreeing with him announced that it would not frame a charge against the captain, nor would it deliver judgment in open court, but would forward a report to Government, which would not be made public. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, who represented the Crown during the enquiry, was on this particular day absent in the Criminal Sessions, to instruct the Advocate-General in Mrs. Lester's case, and thus had no opportunity to reply to Mr. Rivett-Carnac's argument. The marine court rose after counsel had made a few observations on behalf of his client. The president looked up certain references on the question of jurisdiction and being convinced that the court had power even in cases where a captain or an officer held a Board of Trade certificate, to frame charges against him and after hearing his defence to cancel or suspend his certificate, if it was necessary. Accordingly a notice was given to the Government Solicitor as well as to the captain and officers of the Ajmere, of the court's intention to frame against, and read over charges to the captain, and then after hearing the defence of giving the decision.

In pursuance of this intimation Mr. F. A. Little, Government Solicitor, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, counsel for the captain and officers of the vessel, attended at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday.

The president inquired if Captain Bennett was in court?

Mr. Rivett-Carnac replied that the captain was ill in the European General Hospital. He was not in a state to attend the court. In support of this statement counsel produced a medical certificate. As the Act required that before delivering judgment the court must read over charges to the captain and hear his defence, his Worship thought, perhaps, the court would have to adjourn to St. George's Hospital to fulfil that condition. This plan was given up however on the consideration that if the court assembled in the hospital and in the room where Captain Bennett was kept, it would seriously disturb the other patients lying there.

Mr. Little suggested that as a copy of the charges framed against the captain had been supplied to Captain Bennett, it would be enough for their purpose if his counsel went to the hospital, and consulted him on the matter. If the captain had anything to say to the charges he might do it through his counsel.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac had no objection to such a course being adopted, but he wished to say something more with regard to the court's power to deal with Captain Bennett's certificate and to frame charges against him.

His Worship replied that after the court rose he found by reference to certain authorities and Acts that the court did possess the power. His Worship was willing to hear Mr. Little if he had anything to say on the subject.

Mr. Little cited several sections of the Shipping Acts, a circular of the Home Government, orders in the *Government Gazette, &c., &c.*, and pointed out that this court possessed the same powers as the marine courts in the United Kingdom. In the light of English Acts as bearing on the Indian Acts, the court could frame charges against a captain for any act of default, negligence, wrongful conduct, or any such thing, and was empowered to suspend or cancel the certificate as it thought proper.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac asked that a note might be made of the objection he took that the court had no jurisdiction to frame charges, or deal with the certificate. He then proceeded to the hospital, and on returning said that the captain had nothing more to say except, that he wished his counsel to mention on his behalf that he relied on the observations he took at 12 noon and at 4 p.m. on the 14th June last, and as he relied on them he did not take soundings. He left the matter entirely in the hands of the court, and begged that he might be treated leniently and mercifully.

In the course of a long judgment Mr. Slater reviewed all the salient points in the evidence. Coming to the court's finding his worship observed that the captain neglected to ascertain the position of the ship at 4 p.m., on the 14th June. The captain remained on duty that evening until 8 o'clock, and was trying to find the Kennery Light. After the ship took the ground several boats were lowered, and a jolly-boat was sent to the shore in charge of the second officer with ladies and children and some male passengers, some boats were upset before they reached the shore. The act of the fishermen on the shore was worthy of praise for when the crew of the vessel refused to put the boat they went out, and saved the lives of men who were thrown out from the boats. After all the passengers were removed from the steamer all the officers, except the captain, set out in a boat with logs and records. But that boat was also upset and some men swam out, and some were taken to the shore by the assistance of the fishermen. The log and records having been lost this court had no proper means to ascertain certain facts regarding the voyage. The Government Solicitor had alluded to the alleged complaint made against the fishermen and the customs officers for not giving any assistance to the shipwrecked men. There was very little evidence before the court as to how the men were looked after by the villagers on the shore, but there was no reason to complain about their help in saving the lives of the men. It was a matter of regret that when the fishermen put out the boat at the request of the second officer that officer did not think it necessary to go with them himself. On their way from Mombassa to Bombay they experienced heavy sea and equally weather, and it was the duty of all the officers on board the vessel to find out the true position of the ship. From the observations they were able to take they could find that the steamer was not near the Bombay harbour. The vessel was light, and the sea being heavy it was the duty of the captain to have taken proper observations, and find out where the vessel was. The court thought the proper thing to do under the circumstances was to take a cast of the lead. At four o'clock he was told about the vessel's position by the second officer, and on that he altered the course a little. Two hours before the ship struck she must have been in ten fathoms of water, and if a sounding was taken it would have been found out in what dangerous position the vessel was at the time. Instead of taking soundings the captain went at full speed, until he was within a mile and a half of the shore. The captain's act was characterised as extremely reckless and unseamanlike. Captain Bennett's certificate was suspended for a year, but considering the energy he showed in saving human life on the occasion of the wreck he was granted the certificate of chief mate during the period.

THE Roman Journal states that the Emperor Menelik has solicited protection from the Czar against the Italians, and in reponse to this request several ex-officers of the Russian Army have already left their country to join the Abyssinian Army. Meantime the members of the Russian Mission to Abyssinia have arrived at Port Said. Colonel Leontieff, its head, states that his object was merely to bring the Russian and Abyssinian churches closer together. He was well received, and the Emperor Menelik is sending back to Russia an Embassy to congratulate the Czar on his accession.

IT is perhaps worth noting, in the light of recent developments and having particular regard to the relationship now subsisting between Russia and France, that the Czar's Government have determined to make large purchases of Suez Canal shares. To this end a sum approximating twenty million sterling is to be provided during the next three or four years, and already a firm of Russian Agents in Paris, in close alliance with the Bank of France, have received instructions for the purchase of large parcels of shares which may come upon the market.

THE Coalition Ministry in Austria has broken down. The nominal reason is the indignation of the German Liberals at the action of the Government in allowing the Slavonian language to rank as equal to the German in certain village schools, but the real cause is probably much deeper. The Emperor, however, has accepted the resignation of Prince Windischgratz, and summoned instead an even greater nonentity, Count Kielmansegg, whose Ministry will probably merely serve as a stop-gap to enable the necessary supplies to be voted.

MUNICIPAL BUSINESS FOR JULY.

AT the July sitting of the Corporation, which commences this afternoon, one of the first items of business will be the receipt of a communication from Government, confirming the bye-laws recently passed regarding markets and slaughter-houses. A variety of resolutions from the Standing Committee will then come up for discussion. The Acting Commissioner forwards a request that some six hundred square yards of land in Colaba Road, belonging to Mr. Chanda Ramji, may be taken up for public improvement, at the rate of Rs. 10 per square yard, and Rs. 1,004-11-9 as compensation for the compound wall standing on the set-back ground. In accordance with a resolution passed in May the Acting Commissioner forwards a report regarding the improvement and widening of Altamount Road, a work which has occasioned considerable criticism on the ground that it was undertaken by Mr. Acworth before sanction had been obtained from the Corporation. In the course of his report Mr. Snow writes:—

As regards query No. 2, it is difficult to define the words "real" necessity as used in the resolution. If by that term a comparison with projected works of a like character in other parts of the city is inferred, I cannot say that this would be the most urgent; but such projects are not always taken up in systematic order, and I consider that there is a real and reasonable necessity for the improvement of this road by widening. The Corporation are well aware of the features it presents, and dangerous as it is in the fair season from its steep gradients, narrowness and surroundings, it is still more so in the monsoon months when the width is further curtailed by the erection of earthen bunds to assist in sending off the heavy flow of storm-water. Bad accidents have occurred on this road, and may at any time recur of it is left in its present state, and as the matter has been taken in hand, and is one that must have been dealt with sooner or later, I would suggest that no object would be gained by shelving the matter now, especially as the cost of the work is only Rs. 13,198. Only recently a most lamentable accident occurred on the Dongersey Road, which I do not consider any more dangerous in the case of a restive horse than the one under discussion. In the present instance the road can be improved at a comparatively moderate cost, while the Dongersey Road would be a far more difficult matter to deal with. It might therefore be as well to finish this work now a commencement has been made. In the course of the debate on this subject it was stated that the Municipal Commissioner had exceeded his powers and should have obtained sanction from the Corporation under Section 289, as the cost of the set-back exceeded Rs. 5,000. I find that this point was referred by Sir Charles Ollivant for the opinion of the Solicitors with other matters, and the Solicitors wrote on the 1st March 1889 in reply as follows:—"The Commissioner, it will be seen, reads the Act as prescribing no limit to expenditure upon and imposing no necessity for special sanction either by the Corporation or the Standing Committee in respect of set-backs, other than the general restriction (Section 115) that no outlay can be incurred unless it is covered by a "budget grant." We were at first disposed to take a different view, and to think that Sections 298 and 299 must be read with and controlled by Section 289, and consequently where the amount of compensation, which it was estimated would be payable for a set-back, might exceed Rs. 5,000, the set-back could not be undertaken unless or until it had been specially authorized by the Corporation; it, however, appears to us on further consideration that the arrangement and general scheme of the Act point to the conclusion that the Commissioner's view in this respect must be the correct one." From this it is clear that the late Municipal Commissioner considered that he had full legal authority in taking the action he did in the matter of these set-backs. The point does not appear to have been referred to Counsel for opinion, but if the Corporation take a different view to that expressed by the Solicitors, it will be necessary to have the question finally determined as being one of a kind which may frequently arise.

The Acting Commissioner forwards an estimate amounting to Rs. 3,32,660, framed by Mr. J. W. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer, for the sewerage of that portion of the Mazagon Sewerage District, which can be effected on the simple gravitation system. The term Mazagon, he considers, is rather misleading, as the district now under discussion comprises parts of Cumbharwada, Khara Talao, Nagpada, and Tarwadi, with only a small portion of Mazagon. Mr. Smith estimates the prospective population of this district at 1,30,000 against the present figure of 88,000. The Commissioner considers that the conclusion arrived at by the Special Drainage Engineer for the adoption of cast-iron mains instead of stoneware pipes or ovoid sewers, appear fully substantiated; a greater fall will thus be obtained at the points of junction. The flushing and manhole arrangements are sufficient, and the latter will be of the special shape and construction which Mr. Smith has found from experience to be most suitable in the city. The cost will have to be met out of loans raised for drainage purposes.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola has given notice of a motion asking for the submission of all papers relating to the legal advice obtained by the Commissioner under Section 517 (2) of the Municipal Act. Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed will propose that the Health Officer be requested to submit his quarterly reports "within one month from the date that such reports fall due." Dr. K. N. Kabraji will propose that in future all notices intended for the information of the native public, besides being advertised in the native newspapers, should be printed in the vernaculars and posted on the walls in suitable localities and also be proclaimed in the wards connected with such notices by a beat of *lataki*. Dr. Bahadurji has also given notice of the subjoined motions:—

"I. That the Acting Commissioner be requested to report the condition in which the filter-bed now being renewed at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, was found when examined early last week, and to state the reasons why it was allowed to drift into the condition in which it was found.

"II. That the Acting Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation for what period the serious leak to the east and west of Dadar Road, where the new Matunga Road crosses it, has been permitted to continue, and to state the reasons why the leak has not yet been stopped and the waste of water prevented.

"III. That the Acting Commissioner be requested to report whether measures cannot be taken to prevent the nuisance and utilize the waste from open water pipes, such, for instance, as the one near the Chinchpoogly station.

"IV. That the Acting Commissioner be requested to report whether, pending the extension of the present system of drainage to the Parel District, immediate measures cannot be adopted to abate the serious nuisances from collections of sewage and water in that district and whether the storm-water channels in the same district north of the present lines of drainage could not be so improved as to be adapted to carry away the sewage and water to a safe distance from dwellings for safe utilization by other means of disposal."

Another motion by Dr.

Rs. 1,600 per annum, while the annual expenditure on such a school would be about Rs. 2,500. (c) On the number of aided schools already on the register the payment, if made at the enhanced rate, will involve an increase of about Rs. 6,000, which amount will steadily rise in proportion as more schools are registered every year. It may be noted that the number of applications for grant is likely to increase year by year. (d) It is considered by the Committee that it would be better to give a moderate grant, which has hitherto been considered sufficient, to many schools, rather than to give a larger grant to a proportionately smaller number. (e) Unless means are available for registering, under the enhanced scale, all the schools that may be found deserving, and unless the Corporation declare that they are prepared to find the means, such deserving schools as do not happen to be on the register will suffer from the crushing competition of their fortunate rivals on account of their resources being largely supplemented by the enhanced grant; and to that extent it is apprehended that the cause of primary education will suffer. (f) There are several better and more useful purposes to which the school fund can be applied than in treating the aided schools with increased liberality, such as extension of Mahomedan education, extension of female education, education of the working classes and low castes and general improvement of the Municipal schools, so that they may serve as a model to the private institutions. Advancement and reform in these directions have, in the Committee's opinion, a stronger and more pressing claim upon the resources at their disposal.

With regard to the suggestion that the English classes in connection with some of the English schools should be discontinued the committee adhere to their conclusion, that, while these classes confer a great benefit upon people in the vicinity by supplying a distinct want, they in no way injure the cause of purely vernacular instruction. Out of the fifty-seven Municipal schools there are English classes in only eight of them, some of which have been in existence for more than a quarter of a century. They form part, and a very small part, of the primary schools, and, as a general rule, no special teachers have to be employed for teaching a little English in addition to the vernacular. The letter proceeds :—

The abolition of these English classes will be no financial gain, but may possibly prove a positive loss. The fee charged, as a general rule, in the English classes is one rupee per head, while the highest fee for vernacular instruction is eight annas per pupil. If, then, the English teaching were discontinued, there will be a decrease in the fee receipts, as well as some reduction in the attendance, without any corresponding reduction of expenditure. The reason for this is that the teachers, employed in the classes where English is taught, must be retained whether English formed part of the instruction imparted in these classes or not, and as the schools will practically remain much in the same state as before, no saving can be effected in the rent. In most cases these classes supply a real want and are much appreciated, especially by poor people, to whom they afford the only available and convenient means for learning English. The Committee are prepared to continue the classes, and soon as Government will find it convenient to open Anglo-Vernacular schools in the localities, which are now served by the Joint Schools Committee in the same way as the Government used to do before them. But, until this is done, the Committee hope that they will be permitted to continue the classes which are an undoubted advantage to the districts where they are opened, and which, if abolished, will not be counterbalanced by any real good.

In a recent discussion, regarding the purchase of properties for the Wari Bunder, Nowrojee Hill Road, it was suggested that if possible half the costs of conveyance, registering, &c., should be borne by the vendor. Mr. Snow communicated this expression of opinion to the Executive Engineer, who in reply pointed out that attempt is always made to induce the owners of private properties to share the cost of investigating their titles, and drawing up, stamping and registering the conveyances, but in almost all cases such attempts have proved unsuccessful. "The reason is evident," writes Mr. Murzban. "The owners of private properties always show their entire unwillingness, which is sometimes fancied and sometimes real, to part with their properties to the Municipality. Being unwilling parties to the transactions, they are in a position to dictate their own terms." They are not, as a rule, prepared to incur an unknown liability, and, as the amount of legal expenses cannot be foretold, they either decline to bear any share in these expenses, or claim unreasonably large sums to protect themselves. Mr. Murzban further writes :—

The work of acquiring private properties for Municipal purposes at reasonable prices is a more difficult one than is generally supposed. Many of the owners of private properties attempt to get, by fair means or foul, far higher valuations than their properties are worth. Immediately it is known that the Municipality are about to acquire a property, the rents suddenly rise, and it is not very difficult for the owner to prove that the actual rental is considerably higher, sometimes as much as 50 per cent., than that on which the property is assessed. Speculation is carried on on a large scale in the locality where properties are required by the Municipality, and sometimes leases, and even actual sales, which are not "bona fide," are entered into with a view to obtain higher valuations. In short, the difficulties of acquiring private properties are so great that it is not thought advisable to allow a transaction by private negotiation to fall through for the consideration of half of the legal expenses.

In forwarding the letter, Mr. Snow concurs in this latter view.

The other business of the meeting includes the receipt of two letters, one from the Secretariat, stating that for the present the Government of India have abandoned the idea of prescribing a uniform system of weights and measures throughout India, and the other from Mr. John Wallace, C.E., acknowledging receipt of the vote of thanks accorded to him by the Corporation for his service on the House Connection Committees, and sarcastically adding that speaking for himself, he thinks that the money of the Corporation would have been much more appropriate than its thanks.

A variety of fresh notices have been received since the agenda paper was issued. Mr. A. F. Unwalla will propose that the Commissioner be requested to submit an estimate of the cost of constructing an open or partly-open and partly-closed drain in Upper and Lower Mahim to carry sewage now and storm-water hereafter. Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed will ask for a report whether it is a fact that a notice for the demolition of the house, which recently fell at Dongree Street was served on its previous owner, and, if so, why the terms thereof were not enforced. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit asks for a complete inventory of all lands and buildings belonging to the Municipality; the income (if any) derived therefrom, and the present market value thereof. Mr. W. R. Hamilton will propose that the Commissioner be requested (1) to arrange to construct the Mazagon sewerage works departmentally and not by contract; (2) to take measures to improve the condition of the Elphinstone, Crawford Market, and the Falkland Road Gardens. Dr. A. G. Viegas has given notice to propose that the Commissioner be requested to submit a report from the Executive Engineer as to what alterations or additions he considers necessary in the existing Building By-Laws—a very pertinent enquiry in view of recent fatalities from the collapse of houses.

It was after the dissolution of the Imperial Federation League in 1893 that a London group of lecturers was formed under the presidency of the late Sir John Seeley, for the purpose of lecturing gratuitously on the Unity of the Empire. In response to communications from the honorary secretary of the London Group, the Edinburgh Unity of the Empire Association has also been formed, with Lord Reay as President. The Prime Minister is one of the members of the Committee. The aims of the Association of the London Group of Lecturers are thus described: "To bring home to all minds the importance of the British Empire; to tell the story of British enterprise in every part of the world; to recall those achievements of order and justice which have put a crown of glory on the British power in India and elsewhere; to show that upon co-operation throughout the Empire depends the continuance of that supremacy at sea, without which our commerce, the life-blood of the whole, cannot be permanently secure; finally, to impress upon the public conscience the greatness of the responsibility now confronting the British race in its Imperial inheritance, and to discuss the means whereby this joint responsibility can be best discharged."

The Japanese power has not yet been fully established in the southern part of Formosa. An English cruiser has had to return there, and marines have been landed in readiness to resist the Black Flags if necessary. Meanwhile it is suddenly announced that the relations between France and China have become somewhat strained, principally in connection with the French claim of indemnity for the alleged outrages committed by Chinese officers at Chengtu.

GROUNDING OF THE S. S. TAIF OFF THE ZANZIBAR COAST.

Just at the time when the marine court-of-enquiry into the circumstances, under which the steam-ship Ajmere, stranded off Kevli-Mahim, were delivering their judgment the public in Bombay were surprised and startled to hear that another steamer, belonging to the same owner as that boat, had met a similar fate on the coast, nineteen miles from Zanzibar. The full details of the accident are not yet to hand, but from what could be gathered from a telegram to Mr. Hajee Cassum, the owner of the vessel, it appears that the s. s. Taif left Mombassa for Zanzibar (probably on the 28th June,) and was due at Zanzibar, thirty-six hours later. The vessel was commanded by Captain G. Lemiere, an experienced seaman, who has journeyed to Bombay two or three times in charge of the boat, and who so far as safe navigation was concerned could be well relied upon. The Taif has, however, shared the same fate, as the s. s. Ajmere, but fortunately in this case also, no lives are reported to have been lost, although the vessel is believed to be a total wreck. There must have been great loss of life, however, but for the fact that the steamer struck very near the shore.

The s. s. Taif left Bombay, on the 11th June last, having obtained port-clearance a day previous. She had a general cargo, containing 1,325 bags of rice, and thirty packages of other merchandise for Lamoo; 775 bags of rice, and 135 packages of other merchandise for Mombassa; and this cargo was discharged before the vessel stranded. In addition thereto, however, she had 11,885 bags of rice, and 4,780 packages of other merchandise for Zanzibar, and these most probably were on the vessel when the accident happened. There were about 60 passengers and a crew of 58 men, besides European officers and engineers. It is said that when the vessel left Bombay her machinery was in thoroughly good condition, and nothing seems to have gone wrong with the engines. In the absence of full particulars it is, therefore, difficult to assign any cause for the accident, but the owner believes that it was owing to the strong current, which the steamer experienced in the rough weather. There are numerous rocks on the Zanzibar coast, and the vessel is supposed to have hopelessly drifted and ran ashore, eventually striking against some reefs. The steamer was a fine and strongly-built vessel; she was constructed as far back as November, 1884, by Messrs. Whitehaon and Company, Limited. The boat, which is said to have been fully insured, was 234·6 long, breadth 32·2, depth 22·0.

The s. s. Setos, Captain Weiskam, which left Zanzibar, on the 26th June, arrived here on Friday night, but the captain states that he did not hail the s. s. Taif, or heard any report about her being stranded. Mr. Haji Cassum has sent a telegram to Zanzibar for further news.

PILGRIMAGES TO MECCA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You have from time to time dealt with the questions relating to pilgrimage to Mecca, and also referred to quarantine and cholera that spreads among the pilgrims at Mecca and other places during the Haj, but hitherto no remedy has been pointed out sufficient to attract the attention of Government to this important matter, nor have any steps been taken to better the deplorable condition of the Indian pilgrims, whose wretchedness and consequently miserable deaths are far in excess of those of any other nationality that visit the shrine at Mecca. The Indian Government being, of course, free from all religious prejudices, do not like to interfere directly in religious matters. The arrangements so far made by Government for the pilgrims are quiet insufficient. I can say from my personal experience that of all the Indian pilgrims the Bengalees suffer the most, they can be seen in almost every street in Mecca, with their wives and children begging for bread, and in a condition not to be described. A number of these people die every day in Mecca. I learn that an average of four of them perish every day from sheer hunger. The number of the poor increases from year to year as it is impossible for the poor hungry persons left there to get food, and what they do eat produces indigestion and cholera. It does not seem to be generally known that the Islamic Law forbids all person to undertake the pilgrimage to Mecca unless properly provided. The other Mahomedan countries in the East do not send such poor and miserable hajees as India does. For instance, the Dutch Government have made excellent rule and arrangement about the Javanese Mahomedans who wish to undertake pilgrimage. It is hoped that the Indian Government will enquire into this matter and give full attention in order that the Indian hajees' condition may be ameliorated.

To carry this into effect no new legislation is required but old Islamic Laws enacted thirteen hundred years ago should be enforced, and it will absolutely prevent all this dreadful misery. A man is required by the law of Islam "to be in his sound senses when he performs his pilgrimage; (2) he is to be of age; (3) he is to be sound in health; (4) he must possess sufficient fund for his subsistence; (5) there must be no disturbance on the way; and (6) he should have the sanction of the government of his country." The No. 4 distinctly provides that the intended hajee or pilgrim should have sufficient money to defray the expenses of all kinds on the way to and from the holy shrine, and Government in making rules should insist on pilgrims being able to pay the railway and ship fares, fees, and other expenses at the quarantine stations, expenses for clothing and food, &c., in addition to the satisfactory arrangements being made for daily and other expenses at their homes during absence. For a woman one more condition is added by law that she should be with her husband or with some near relation to whom she cannot be married.

If the Government of India enforce these rules and pay attention to their being carried on for the intending hajees, all the troubles and miseries of the pilgrims will soon come to an end. And will, moreover, check cholera, which is often the result of hunger and bad food and the defective quarantine arrangements. If, Government is averse to exercise interference in Mahomedan religious matters let the Mahomedan associations send delegates from each to constitute a commission and discuss the matter. Each member of the commission should be, among other qualifications, a hajee. This commissioner will pass proper orders, and Government will be requested to put them into effect. This arrangement will, no doubt, increase the number of rich hajees, and oblige every one to perform his pilgrimage according to the laws.

The excessive troubles of various kinds experienced on ships will be dealt with hereafter.—Yours, &c.,

IMAD NAWAZ JUNG.

THE S. S. BALDUINO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Dco. Balduino, Captain O. Canepa, which arrived yesterday :—

FROM GENOA.

Mr. Henry Cecil.	Mr. Beorux, Mrs. Beorux, two Miss Beorux, and two Masters Beorux.
Revd. Kouriens Kuminer.	
Major Bangio.	
Mr. T. Nicholas, and European servant.	Mr. Lelli Napolean.
	Mr. Solai.
Mr. Benette.	Mr. Settaro.
Mr. Bettini.	Mr. G. B. Galeassi.
Mr. Tappetti Luigi.	

FROM PORTSAID—Nine deck passengers.
FROM ADEN—Mr. W. B. Sook.

The eminent French critic and dramatist M. Jules Lemaitre was elected the other day to the French Academy in the room of M. Duruy, by 21 votes against 9 given to M. Delafosse, a Bonaparitist deputy and essayist, and 1 to Zola. A Paris correspondent says: The new Academician gave up twelve years ago a professorship in the Grenoble Lycee to seek his fortune with his pen here. In 1883 he made his first essay as a writer. He in that year offered a small volume of poems, which was accepted, to Lemierre, and has since been writing at the rate of a drama every two years, besides contributing literary articles to different morning papers and a weekly theatrical feuilleton to the "Debats." He at once became a favourite dramatic author. He has the gift of agreeable satire. In style he in some respects resembles Renan, whom he was pleased to make a butt of when he was new to Paris. He also made sly fun of Victor Hugo. M. Jules Lemaitre has written some successful novels. All his plays had long runs. The next election at the Academy will fill the arm-chair last occupied by M. de Lesseps. The candidates are M. de Bornier and M. Jean Aicard, author of "Miette et Nore," and of course M. Zola who has no chance.

Lucky Lad, a pony of no great renown, had a remarkably good record at the Murree Sky Races on Thursday. He was brought out three times, and won all his races, over half a mile, 3½ furlongs, and again half a mile. The company was not, of course, first class, but it was probably up to the form of any bill station bar Simla.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimate for the Bezwada-Madras Railway as a State line, and work will be begun upon it at once. Twelve lakhs will be spent during the current official year. The line will be 290 miles long, and will cost about 214 lakhs.

The demarcation work of the Sikkim-Tibet frontier is still practically at a standstill, as the Chinese Commissioner does not seem to have convinced the Lhassa Lamas that their hostile attitude is indefensible. Meanwhile the British party can only do local survey work about the passes in the intervals of the heavy rainfall.

Missionary enterprise in India has sustained a very great loss in the death of Dr. Phillips, Secretary of the Sabbath School Union in India, who died at Mussoorie some days ago, after thirty years' unselfish and devoted work in the East. Dr. Phillips was a man of broad sympathies and a kindly disposition, who loved, and was loved by all children.

Rinderpest has been discovered to be prevalent among the cattle belonging to tribesmen in Swat, Dir and Bajour. Precautions are, therefore, being taken to guard against bad milk being supplied to troops under General Low's command.

The erection of the Mone-Kengtung telegraph line has been carried out far more quickly than was anticipated, it being calculated that the wire would not be through before August. It was intended to have an office of observation in the western section at Kengkham, but this place was found to be so unhealthy that the line was carried further to the north, and Satkaw, situated on a plateau, was eventually chosen. The office there has been open for some time. On reaching the Salween, a little further eastwards, the river was found to be in flood, the channel being 500 yards in width. A span of steel wire of this length was thrown across so as to avoid all chance of interruption at this point. The terminus of the line for the present is to be Kengtung, but it would seem desirable to take the wire on to Mongsin, beyond the Mekong, next cold weather, as a British officer is stationed there with a small escort. There would be no difficulty in doing this, and it is just as well that our extreme outpost in the direction of the French possessions should be linked with Burma by telegraph.

A very remarkable and interesting fact is brought out in the annual report of the Director of Agriculture for 1894 in the large extension of cultivation which characterised that year. The total crop area exceeded that of the preceding year by nearly a million and a half acres, principally in the *rabi* area. But a more gratifying feature of the increase is that a very large proportion of it was to be found in the Agra Division and Bundelkhand, where in previous years there had been numerous instances of land thrown out of cultivation on account of water-logging and the spread of *kans*. The Director himself examined the pargana books of the district in which deterioation was worst—Etah—and was surprised to find how rapidly many of the villages were recovering: the Agra Division contributing half of the net increase in cultivation over the average of the four preceding years. It is also gratifying to observe the steady increase in land held on occupancy rights, whilst that held by tenants-at-will shows a corresponding decrease. Some of the apparent increase may be due to more correct classification, especially during the progress of a revison of settlement, but there is no doubt that in spite of determined efforts made by the landlord classes to break down occupancy rights, they continue to accrue over the greater part of the N.-W.P.

Lord Roberts' forecast regarding the improvement that would take place in the shooting of the field-artillery in India, when officers and men had become accustomed to the 12-pounder breech-loading gun, has been fully verified. The 12-pounder is, indeed, a splendid weapon, and when it comes to be used in action its killing-power should demoralise any enemy.

The case brought by Mr. Oldham against Government House, Naini Tal, and the hill on which it stands, has been dismissed by Mr. Oldham's own colleague, Mr. Griesbach. Although Mr. Oldham's views were not shared by other members of the Committee of Investigation, his opinion naturally caused a certain amount of uneasiness, and the sense of relief will now be proportionately great. Mr. Griesbach's report has now been received by the Local Government. He concurs with Mr. Oldham that there is a danger of landslips occurring sooner or later on the slope of Government House hill; but he states at the same time that in the absence of really conclusive data it is impossible to say whether these may be expected within a definite period. He considers that it would be extremely difficult to prove that Mr. Oldham's observations indicate a landslip to be imminent. He accordingly deprecates any hasty action, and recommends that the proposals of the Beresford Committee be accepted and carried out, a tunnel also such as Mr. Oldham suggested being driven into the face of the hill. There is now no question of vacating Government House. The dangers of the present are in a great measure demonstrably due to neglect in the past, both in regard to drainage and other points, but there is good ground for believing that the application of remedial measures may yet be in time. In particular the reconstruction of the very defective drains of Government House now causes tons of water to pass off which had hitherto entered the body of the hill, and it was to the water-logging of the interior in the rains, it will be remembered, that Mr. Oldham mainly attributed the existing danger. Many other defects are being remedied, and it may safely be said that the hill is more secure now than it has been for some years back. A Government resolution, it is understood, will shortly issue reviewing the whole discussion, and accepting the confident views of the engineer members of the Beresford Committee regarding the safety of Sher-ka-dands hill and the structural stability of Government House. Special importance no doubt attached to the opinion of Mr. J. S. Beresford, whose close and accurate knowledge of Naini Tal has been acquired in an experience extending over twenty years.

A correspondent writing recently on the subject of military promotion in India complained bitterly of what he termed the "drastic and punitive measure of selection to Major-General." The picture he drew was far too highly coloured. Promotion by selection, as regards Indian officers, was very quickly abandoned and now seniority once more holds sway. This has saved some Colonels in Staff billets, who, if "selected" for promotion to Major-General, would have had to give up their appointments. When the principle of selection was adopted for the British Service, Indian officers cried out against the possibility of supersession by their juniors, but they soon discovered that they were in worse case when placed on the "selected" list. Our correspondent is wrong also in saying that a Major-General is ineligible to command a brigade, being "far too exalted a personage now to hold any post under the dignity of a 1st Class District." On the contrary, if he is still three years under the age of 57, he can be appointed to a 2nd Class District and thus command a brigade. Major-General Biscoe, for example, who is officiating in command of the Bundelkhand District during Colonel Blood's absence on field service, is eligible for appointment to a 2nd Class District. Major-General Channer, too, can remain in command of the Rohilkhand District (2nd Class) until April 1897. The Colonels who are now coming to the top of the list and will be promoted Major-Generals by seniority pure and simple, will have to vacate their appointments if they are Colonels on the Staff, or holding posts which carry with them the rank of full Colonel; but there must be some flow of promotion, and we do not see how cases of individual hardship are to be avoided. There are only nineteen 2nd Class Districts in all India and some of these at least must go to the British Service. Obviously, every Indian Major-General who is under 54 years of age, cannot be provided for even if he were considered qualified by ability to command a District of the 2nd Class.

The troopship programme for the ensuing cold weather has reached Army Headquarters, and will be shortly published.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET: XI. VS. XXII.

The Gymkhana match between the first XI. and XXII. was resumed on Saturday afternoon, on the Gymkhana ground, before a fairly large number of spectators. On the last occasion the XI. had scored 62 for the loss of 5 wickets in response to a total of 117 by the XXII., on whose behalf 24 men had played. The Eleven soon finished their venture for a total of 115, thus almost standing on a par with the XXII. Carnegy played a nice innings of 26, and Stephens, who is noted for a good stand, knocked up 13. Others who managed to enter into double figures were Brooks 13, and Captain Chamier, who carried out his bat for a good 12, Captain Cheatham secured 11 runs by careful play. Mackay bowled very successfully for the XXII., being well backed up by Christie. The XXII. then tried their second venture and made a decent show. They had to play three short, as Barton, Read, and Stubbing did not turn up. Against the attack of Cheatham and Hair they managed to pile up a modest total of 96 runs. Cheatham was very destructive and towards the end had become almost unplayable. He was responsible for 11 out of twenty wickets, at a cost of only twenty-two runs. Anderson was the next best man, disposing of six opponents for 39 runs. Hair, for some reason or other, did not come out so successful as he did on the last occasion. There were only twenty minutes left "to draw" when the XI. took their chance at the wickets for the second innings. Carnegy (19) and Stephens (12) put up 29 runs in that time so the match remained a drawn game. Below are the scores and analyses :—

XXII.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr A P Gould, b Hair	3	c and b Anderson	1
Dr J S Wilkins, c and b Anderson	13	run out	5
Mr H A Besley, c Bradford, b Hair	4	b Cheatham	1
Mr M Reid, b Hair	1	b Carnegy	1
Mr E J Christie, c Bradford, b Hair	18	st Stephens, b Anderson	1
Mr W Lang, st Stephens, b Hair	1	c and b Cheatham	2
Mr Addison, c and b Cheatham	18	st Stephens, b Cheatham	6
Mr N Oliver, l b w, b Anderson	0	not out	10
Mr Mackay, c Carnegy, b Cheatham	3	b Anderson	0
Mr Dwyre, l b w, b Hair	5	l b w Anderson	18
Mr H E John, c and b Cheatham	0	b Cheatham	0
* Capt Stabbing, c Carnegy, b Cheatham	0	did not bat.	
Mr T L Roberts, b Hair	0	b Cheatham	0
Mr Froom, b Cheatham	0	b Anderson	4
* Mr Barton, c Cheatham	12½	did not bat.	
* Mr H Read, st Stephens, b Hair	2½		
Mr Haydon, c Brooks, b Cheatham	12	c Substitute, b Anderson	6
Mr Nugent, c and b Carnegy	0	c Hair b Anderson	13
Mr W H Cole, b Cheatham	0	b Cheatham	0
Mr Birkett, b Carnegy	1	b Cheatham	0
Mr Fischer, c Smith, b Cheatham	0	b Cheatham	2
Mr Parr, c Simpson, b Carnegy	0	c Substitute, b Cheatham	4
Mr Booth, b Carnegy	1	c Pennhey, b Cheatham	0
Mr P L Wright, not out	3	c Pennhey, b Cheatham	5
Extras	25	Extras	17
Total	117	Total	96

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Capt Anderson	60	3	33	2	105	39	8	6
Mr Hair	110	12	17	8	60	13	6	1
Mr Cheatham	90	7	29	9	73	22	5	11
Major Simpson	8	0	7	0	did not bat.			
Mr Carnegy	25	2	5	4	*55	5	6	1

* 2 no balls.

XI.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt S C Smith, c Dwyre, b Mackay	3	did not bat.	
Mr J B J Stephens, b Dwyre	13	not out	12
Capt Carnegy, c Dwyre, b Christie	26	not out	17
Major Simpson, c Gould, b Mackay	0		
Capt Pinnhey, c Gould, b Mackay	6		
Mr H Cheatham, c Booth, b Christie	11	did not bat.	
Capt Clamier, not out	12		
Mr J G Brooks, b Christie	13		
Mr E Bradford, c Christie, b Mackay	9		
Capt Anderson, b Mackay	3		
Mr Hair, c John, b Mackay	10		
Extras	5	Extras	1
Total	115	Total	30

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL C. CLUB.

The elevens of the above school have now fairly begun their cricketing season. The first and second elevens played on Saturday last against St. Peter's School and the Mahim Scottish Orphanage, respectively. In the one inning's match against St. Peter's School, the Cathedral boys won by no less than 107 runs, Nissen (42 not out) playing excellent cricket, as did also the Captain, Carpenter (20). For the losing side, Thorpe (13) did good service and also distinguished himself with the leather taking 5 wickets for 41. Keane, the medium bowler of the Cathedral School, took 6 wickets for 23 runs, and Williamson also bowled well for the winners. The second eleven of the Cathedral High School gained an easy victory over the Orphanage boys by 3 wickets and 19 runs. The following are the details of the match against St. Peter's School :—

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mackay	101	42	4	6	25	23	0	0
Dwyre	85	34	2	1	15	5	1	0
John	8	3	0	0				
Christie	50	15	4	3				
Haydon	10	11	0	0				

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

F Gough, b Keane	12
W Gough, c Williamson, b Keane	3
R Hewson, b Williamson	3
L Gilder, run out	13
H Thorpe, c Hardie, b Keane	13
G Piper, b Keane	0
G Rogers, b Williamson	3
J Andeen, c Roberts, b Keane	0
J Brennan, c Carpenter, b Williamson	0
W Morris, b Keane	0
V Hewson, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	47

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

A Asrdie, c Hewson, b Thorpe	12
R Roberts, b Thorpe	7
R Carpenter, b Andeen	20
E Keane, b Thorpe	3
A Cooper, c F Gough, b Thorpe	3
G Gordon, l b Wicket, b Thorpe	14
G Nissen, not out	42
B Williamson, c Gilder, b F Gough	6
A Rooke, c Thorpe, b F Gough	10
H Scott, l b wicket, b Andeen	6
W Keess, b Andeen	9
Extras	22
Total	154

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

This match played on Saturday ended in a draw. The Elphinstonians having won the toss elected to bat and after putting up a total of 102 for the loss of 8 wickets declared their innings closed, giving their opponents an hour and a quarter to play. When the stumps were drawn the Ralli Brothers bat put up 61 runs for 5 wickets, the principal contributor being Gagrat. The following is the score and analysis :—

ELPHINSTONIC.

1st Innings.

Sanjana, b Daver	0
Surty, c Mistry, b Daver	0
Mody, b Writer	32
Daruwalla, c Arjani, b Gagrat	16
Patel, c Walsh, b Writer	16
Spencer, c Arjani, b Machliwalla	3
Kaka, c Machliwalla, b Writer	14
Poohkhana, b Writer	0
Driver, not out	4
Mistry, not out	4
Chinoy, to bat	0
Extras	13
Total	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Daver	90	6	42	2
Writer	100	7	27	4
Machliwalla	40	3	10	1
Gagrat	20	0	10	1

RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

First Innings.

Gagrat, not out	40
Machliwalla (Jr), b Driver	5
Arjani, b Chinoy	3
Machliwalla (S p), c Spencer, b Kaka	11
Mistri, c Poohkhana, b Kaka	1
Writer, b Kaka	3
Walsh, not out	0
	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Chindy	90	5	29	1
Driver	55	2	22	1
Kaka	30	1	11	3

The advent of a new line of passenger steamers to Karachi should be welcomed generally in Northern India. The new cheap line British and Colonial) ran their first steamer from Karachi on the 4th of August, and though at that time of the year many passengers cannot be looked for, it is to be hoped sufficient encouragement will be given to induce the Company to continue the service. If the vessels are well done and fairly fast Rs. 400 to Plymouth should be attractive.

Mr. E. J. Moore, who has been for some time past engaged in revising surveys for the Bezwada-Madras Railway, will be placed in charge of the new line as Engineer-in-Chief.

THE CASE OF SURGEON-MAJOR CLARENCE SMITH.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—As I am responsible for the Smith-Moran correspondence you were good enough to publish, be good enough also to let me explain the true "historiette" of the little farce which has been subsequently played, in which neither you nor I have been players.

From the date of the first act of injustice by this Government to Surgeon-Major Smith—now more than a year ago—I have been his counsel. On the 15th June he wrote me a letter to Kodaikanal, from which I excerpt the following :—

"I have to-day received the extraordinary communication which I have copied for you overleaf [this was the P. M. O.'s order, already published]. Will you kindly let me have a draft of what I should reply? I don't understand the thing at all. * * * * Yours in great haste and much puzzled.

(Sd.) "F. Clarence Smith."

To this I replied in the terms of the letter you published in your issue of the 25th June I am unable, even after reading Surgeon-Major Moran's excuse, to change my deliberate opinion that that was the only answer to which Surgeon-Major Moran's communication was, and is, entitled. The Government of Madras not very long ago publicly and severely censured a young Civilian for carelessly signing a Municipal Report, the bad grammar of which shocked the literary fastidiousness of our cultivated three. Will the Government reprove Surgeon-Major Moran for making himself the conduit-pipe of a question which, unexplained, conveyed a most offensive imputation? I venture to think not, the sufferer being the official whom authority has delighted to condemn and punish unheard!

When I sent Dr. Smith my draft reply to Dr. Moran, I simultaneously sent the correspondence to you, with the expression of the pious hope that you would help my client in this new development of insolent torture. You were good enough to respond to my prayer, and I left Kodaikanal in the firm belief Dr. Smith would accept and act upon my draft. On my return from professional engagements at Tuticorin on the 29th of the month, I was astonished to find—

(1) That a local daily, to whom I had communicated nothing, had published a verbatim report of the correspondence in question.

(2) That Dr. Smith had locally informed certain emissaries from that daily that he had not sent in, and did not intend to send in, my draft.

I immediately placed myself in communication with Dr. Smith. Here is his excuse as extracted from a letter to me :—

"The P. M. O's letter puzzled me considerably, and I thought it no use to write and send you my proposed answer, as it would be so long before I could get a second answer from you. . . . I did not think it good policy to send your letter as it was, because (1) it was not at all in official form; (2) I thought such a letter would certainly do my case harm, as showing a very insubordinate spirit towards the P. M. O. under whom I should in all probability be placed if I were reinstated (3) if the Secretary of State cancelled previous orders and my resignation, I should be considered as having been in the service all this time, and might be Court-Martialled for using insubordinate language to my superior officer, and be dismissed the Service."

Whence it may be seen that the bullying of the Madras Government has broken not merely a subordinate's fortune, but his spirit. Dr. Smith is entitled to his reasons and I reproduce them without comment. Only they are not mine.

As the Madras paper published the Smith-Moran correspondence on the evening of the day it appeared in your paper at Allahabad, I conclude it acted on telegraphic instructions from its own Allahabad correspondent.

Surgeon-Major Moran evidently, from the accompanying correspondence, knows nothing personally of the matter. Yet he is surely to be blamed for a query so couched as to be capable, till translated and explained, only of the one interpretation that it was intended to insult and annoy. It may be that Surgeon-Major Moran's suggested interpretation is the true one. If it be, I can only hope in the interests of his patients that the Surgeon-Major is more skilful with his scalpel than his pen.

I will not touch here on the many minor, yet important queries which are suggested by Surgeon-Major Moran's belated explanation. Only let me point out that upwards of one year has passed since Surgeon-Major Smith was punished—in contravention of every canon of honour, of justice and of established rule—unheard: that five months have passed since he petitioned the Secretary of State: that Parliamentary influence has been enlisted on his behalf: and that he is still without answer and without redress! Meantime, Mr. Winterbotham, the once Collector of Tanjore, is now on the Revenue Board: Mr. Clegg, who accepted Dr. Smith's apology and then handed him up, through Mr. Winterbotham, to the Government, has been promoted to the Acting Collectorship of Tanjore: Mr. Bliss and Mr. Grose are still in Council, with undiminished pay: the Commander-in-Chief, who declined to interfere in the Kitten scandal, is talked of for high employment at home: and Lord Wenlock is still Governor of Madras. Only Mrs. Smith and her daughter have been robbed of their pension, to which the husband had contributed for 16 years, so that should he die they would be left penniless, unprovided for, in debt. These are only some of the many facts in this and kindred cases which impel men seriously to question the standard of modern executive justice, and the fitness of modern Englishmen in Madras to be left in control of the liberties and reputations of her Majesty's officers.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) Eardley Norton.
Dunmore House, Madras.

The following correspondence has taken place on the above subject :—

No. 38.

From surgeon-Major F. Clarence Smith, to the Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces, Madras District. 26-6-95.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 2522, dated 14th instant, and to state that I find considerable difficulty in answering it, as I cannot at all understand the question, or what it has to do with my annual confidential report for 1894. The question as to "the relationship to me of Mrs. Smith" cannot refer to my wife, as my wife is of course my wife; but besides my wife I have no other relative in India of the name of Mrs. Smith. I shall be much obliged if you will let me know what particular Mrs. Smith is referred to, as the name Mrs. Smith is such a very common one; and what the question has to do with my confidential report.—I have the honour to be Sir, Your most obedient servant.

(Sd.) F. Clarence Smith, Surg.-Maj., &c.

Office of P. M. O.

From Principal Medical Officer, H. M's Force Madras District, to Surgeon-Major F. Clarence Smith, Madras 27-6-95.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 38 of 26th instant.

I beg to point out that it would appear that you were furnished with a blank copy of the Confidential Report form to make certain entries in it. You inserted the name of a relation, but you omitted to specify the relationship, which is necessary in all cases. To supply this omission a telegram was sent from Mandalay for the information to be obtained from you, as the confidential report could not be completed in this respect without the authority of the officer concerned.

Obligingly furnish the information asked for when convenient.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

(Sd) J. J. Moran, Surgeon-Major.
for P. M. O., Madras District.

No. 58.

Office of the Principal Medical Officer, H. M's, Forces, Madras District. 28th June 1895.

From the Principal Medical Officer, H. M's. Forces Madras District to Surgeon-Major F. Clarence Smith, Madras.

Sir,—As I find that your letter No. 38, dated 26th June 1895, contains the information required to be entered in your confidential report, that the relationship of Mrs. Smith to you is wife, I have the honour to inform you that I will communicate this in due course, and that I need not trouble you for a further statement.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant.

(Sd.) J. Moran, Surgeon-Major,
For P. M. O., Madras District.

1st July, 1895.

From F. Clarence Smith, to the Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces, Madras District.

Sir,—With reference to my letter No. 38, dated 26th June 1895, I have the honour to state that you have not afforded me a full reply. And I shall feel obliged by your letting me know at your earliest convenience (1) what my "relationship to Mrs. Smith" has to do with a confidential report which was due, if at all, in October 1894; (2) why a confidential report is being submitted now, twelve

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Colours, perfumes, sugar, medicaments, and so on are now made artificially in the chemical factory. Alcohol has now to be added to the list of these productions of synthetic chemistry. Alcohol is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, which are common elements on the earth. Wood and coal are rich in carbon, water consists of hydrogen and oxygen. From carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, the chemist can prepare in a few minutes the alcohol which until now has only been obtained by the slow agency of vegetable growth and fermentation.

The first to make alcohol artificially was Berthelot, the well-known French chemist, who recently predicted that in future our viands would be prepared in the laboratory, and eaten in the form of cakes or tablets. Berthelot made alcohol by passing a current of hydrogen gas through a vessel containing an eletric arc light formed between two rods of carbon. This arrangement produced acetylene, and by combining the acetylene with nascent hydrogen, he obtained ethylene, which, when absorbed by concentrated sulphuric acid, gave sulphovinic acid, which, diluted with water and boiled, gave alcohol. This process is expensive, but now that acetylene can be obtained from carbide of calcium in large quantities, ethylene is made from it by means of the sulphate of protoxide of chromium, and the rest of the process is that of Berthelot. The alcohol is perfectly pure, and better for the health than ordinary alcohol; in fact, it is a hygiene alcohol.

According to Dr. Castex, the vocal cords are more tense when the voice is more intense; the larynx, thorax, and pharynx are contracted when the voice is emitted from the chest, and expended when it is emitted from the head; the larynx rises when the voice is high and clear, and sinks when it is deep and sombre. Moreover, in producing a "wiry" note, the vocal cords approach each other and even touch, and in the action of the lungs the lower portion plays a preponderating part.

Mr. Rimington's "colour music" reminds us of the "new emotional art" which Professors Ayrton and Perry, the well-known men of science, and Fellows of the Royal Society, introduced to the western world on their return from Japan, where they had held professorships in the Imperial Engineering College. They read a paper before the Physical Society, in which they proposed to found a new art by projecting coloured rays on a screen, or even on the clouds, and thus produce emotions of pleasure similar to those excited by combinations of sounds, that is to say, by music. It must be gratifying to Professors Ayrton and Perry to find their idea, which was disregarded and even ridiculed at the time, actually put in practice now.

The report of the commission of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, which was appointed to consider the feasibility of the project of M. Andree for attaining the North Pole by means of a balloon, has been published. It expresses the opinion that there is little hope of our reaching the pole by surface exploration, although the geographical poles do not coincide with the poles of cold, which for the northern hemisphere are situated in Siberia and the Parry Islands. The north-east point of Spitzbergen, from which M. Andree proposes to start by balloon, is, according to the commissioners, well chosen, since the climate there in summer is very equable and free from storms, partly owing to the sun being always above the horizon.

With a high wind such as carried a balloon from Paris to Norway during the siege, the voyage to the Pole from Spitzbergen could be made in five or six hours, and with an ordinary wind the 700 miles could be traversed in two days, at a height of less than 1,000 feet above the surface, and above the fogs, but below the clouds. To allow for accidents, a month should be regarded as the duration of the voyage. In addition to an experienced aeronaut, there should be a physicist and astronomer on board, and the equipment should include instruments, provisions, arms, and means of transport. The load should not exceed 7,000lbs., which would require a balloon of 60 to 70 feet in diameter, filled with hydrogen, impermeable for 30 days, and to some extent dirigeable. A double envelope of silk would be sufficient for the purpose, and the direction could be controlled by a heavy rope dragging on the ground and carrying a sail. The balloon will be filled from an apparatus carried by the ship and giving 150 to 200 cubic metres of gas an hour.

The pneumatic boat of the International Pneumatic Boat Company, New York, will be useful to sportsmen and travellers. It resembles a horse collar made of India-rubber cloth, but the Interior is provided with rubber boots and trousers into which the user thrusts his legs, bringing the boat up around his waist. He then walks into the water, and inflates the collar which buoys him up. Of course he can propel the boat by treading the water or rigging up a sail, and he remains quite dry. The "boat" is easily carried about with one.

M. Picard, the Commissioner-General of the Paris Exhibition of 1900, has now issued a plan of the general lines of the coming fair. The River Seine will be the true centre and principal motive of the show. The Palais de l'Industre is to be demolished, and a steel bridge flung across the Seine at that point, and few will regret its disappearance, as it blocks one of the finest views in the city, and is (for Paris) an ugly building. The Eiffel Tower will, however, be spared, as its removal would cost a large sum. Moreover, many people are still curious to see it, and probably it will be decorated in a new fashion.

The principal entrance will be from the Champs Elysees, and the first buildings seen on entering will be those of the Administration, and of Education and instruction. To the right of this entrance, and facing the Invalides, will stand the Fine Arts building, and opposite to it the retrospective museum of French art. These two buildings will be permanent. This part of the Exhibition, namely, around the present Palais de l'Industrie, will be devoted to art of all kinds. Between the Invalides and the Pont d'Alma, on the right bank of the river, will be situated the buildings for horticulture, social economy, and the city of Paris. On the left bank, from the Pont d'Invalides to the Champ de Mars, the buildings for foreign nations, the army, navy, forests, hunting, and fishing will be located. The Trocadero will be the site of the Algerian, Tunisian, and other colonial exhibits. The Champ de Mars will contain the great Industries and agriculture. A circular electric railway and other means of transport will be provided for visitors. The estimated cost of the works is over a hundred million francs, that is upwards of four millions sterling.

Flowers are perfumed artificially by watering them with an alcoholic solution of the corresponding essence, using a little glycerine to fix the scent. Thus, for violets, the liquid is composed of 100 grammes of alcohol, 100 grammes of glycerine, and 10 grammes of essence of violet. To revive cut flowers which wilt from time or transport their stems they are plunged in a week solution of sal ammoniac. Flowers are also perfumed for sale by putting them in a box with ice, and sending a current of carbonic acid charged with perfume into the box.

The Observatory of the Vatican is a revival of that established by Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, at the time of the reform of the Calendar. At the Papal Jubilee of 1888, Leo XIII. received some valuable presents of astronomical and meteorological instruments, which were something of a white elephant for the late Father Denza proposed to reorganise the old observatory in the Gregorian Tower. The new establishment was opened in 1891, under the direction of Father Denza, and has since done much valuable work, recorded in year books published by the Observatory. In particular, the star and cloud photographs, and the observations on meteorites and terrestrial magnetism, are of superior excellence.

Armed with the Belloc steel wire apparatus for sounding, which is very light and well adapted for the purpose, M. Delebecque has been sounding the lakes of France. The Lake of Geneva is found to be much shallower than was supposed. It is only about 1,000 feet deep. As a rule, the French lakes are flat in the bottom, that of Geneva only varying by 20 feet or less. The deltas of torrents, old glacial moraines, and ravines alter the depths here and there. Many of the small mountain lakes are comparatively deep, for example, Lake Blenin, in the Pyrenees, which is about 350 feet.

The Anglo-American Commission which is delimiting the frontier between Alaska and British Columbia, are relying a good deal on photography, which is found so useful in surveying mountainous countries, where the ordinary methods are difficult or impossible. The photographs are utilised in making a map of the country to a scale of 1-600,000 of the natural dimensions. Some of the mountains met with by the surveyors exceed Mont Blanc in height, and are seamed with immense glaciers.

NON-POISONOUS.
Condy's Fluid
Destroys all Foul Smells.
Kills Disease Germs.
Purifies Air and Water
Cisterns, and Filters.
A Luxury in the Bath, etc.
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere.
With 32 page Book of Directions.

NOTICES.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral
HAS NO EQUAL
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, Influenza, and SORE THROAT.

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION — AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

It will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE
World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Agents H. E. BOLE & SONS, 16 Green Street, Bombay
HOWE BALCH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medal.

THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS.—LONDON.—STRASBOURG.

COMPAGNIE FRANÇISAE.

Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONERY.

"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*

GUARANTEED "EXCEL" ABSOLUTELY PURE
COCOA
PACKETS (¼lb.) TINS (1lb.)

"I have every confidence in recommending it for its dietetic and sustaining properties."—(*Signed*) GRANVILLE H. SHARPE, F.C.S., &c., Analyst, *Late Principal of the Liverpool College of Chemistry.*

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE,
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrapper.)

CHOCOLATE WAFERS,
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.

HIGH LIFE BONBONS.
The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.

"REVIVISCENT" CHOCOLATE,
nvented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where sugar is considered harmful; guaranteed without Sugar or farinaceous substances. In Boxes. (Vide *Lancet*).

AGENTS:—HIND & DEVISON, LAHORE

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LADIES: Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of ¼-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc.
disappear as if by magic.
J. SIMON
13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris
Morleas, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)
Chemists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 145 CASH.

KEYLESS CARRIAGE CLOCK THE WINDER IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CASE Rs. 225 CASH.

HAMILTON & Co., BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE, PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL, Rs. 30 CASH.

FANCY CARRIAGE CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG, Rs. 135 CASH.

EACH CLOCK OR TIMEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

A Stimulating, Sustaining Cup
Made Instantly.
"CADBURY'S"
"The Typical Cocoa of English Manufacture.—Absolutely Pure."—*The Analyst.*
A SMALL SPOONFUL of CADBURY'S COCOA, with boiling water or milk, will make a large breakfast cup of the most delicious, digestible, absolutely pure and nourishing Cocoa, of the greatest strength and the finest flavour, entirely free from any admixture.
Cadbury's Cocoa provides a refined daily beverage for the robust, the young, the old, and particularly those of weak and impaired digestion.
NO CHEMICALS USED (*As in many of the so-called Pure Foreign Cocoas*).

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.
ALCOOL DE MENTHE
58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.
DE RICQLÈS
VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. J. STANLEY & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
SAUCE.
Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
CK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*
"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies" Pen."—*Court Journal.*
The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*
Sold by all Stationers.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.
S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS ETC.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
KEEP THE BOX COVERED
WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

MONSOON BOOTS

BLACK ENGLISH CALF.....Rs. 16
" " " EXTRA STOUT " 17

OUR
BOOTS & SHOES
ARE WELL KNOWN
FOR
EXCELLENCE OF WORK,
QUALITY OF MATERIAL,
DURABILITY OF WEAR,
GOOD STYLE AND FIT,
MODERATION IN PRICE.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

THE MONSOON BOOT.
THOROUGHLY WATER-TIGHT
BEST SCOTCH GRAIN HIDE, Rs. 20.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

GEOFFROY & DELORE;
28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.
ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES
FOR
Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.
APPLY TO Messrs. JAMES STANLEY & Co., BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers: M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELECTROPLATE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

Finest Plated Nickel Silver Set, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Rs. 120.
Various other designs and qualities. Rs. 45, Rs. 65, and Rs. 85.

Toast Racks Plated Nickel Silver, Rs. 14, Rs. 15, Rs. 25.

Biscuit Boxes Finest Electroplate Rs. 36 and Rs. 45. Cut Crystal Bowls.

Lunch Cruets Cut Glass Electroplate Mounts, Rs. 28.

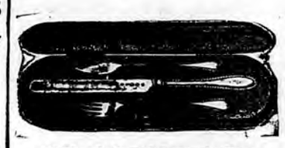
Horn with Silver Rim and Shield, Rs. 35 each.

Cut Glass Butter, Plated Nickel Servers, Rs. 23, Rs. 25, Rs. 23.

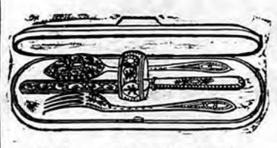
Lunch Cruets, Rs. 18, Rs. 22.

Revolving Butter, Rs. 60.

2 Pairs Salt and Spoons in Velvet Lined Case, Rs. 55.



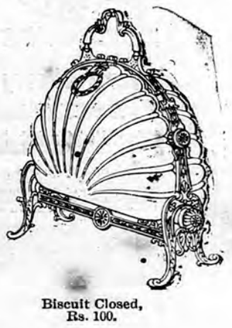
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 25.



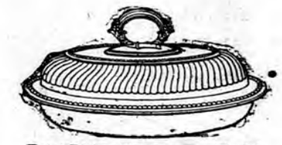
Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring in Case, Rs. 30.

Biscuit Open, Rs. 100.

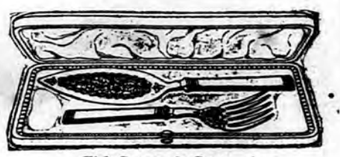
Holster with Shoulder Strap, Cut Glass Bottle and two Aluminium Beakers....Rs. 80.
Do. do. with Silver Cup ..... " 140.
Do. E.P. Bottle & 2 E. P. Beakers.. " 60.



Biscuit Closed, Rs. 100.



Entrée Dishes Fluted.....Rs. 85.
Do. do. Plain ..... " 65.

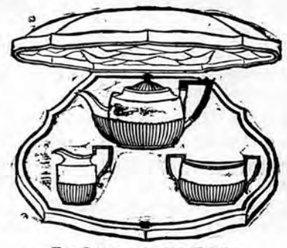


Fish Carvers in Case, Rs. 28.

Doulton Salad Bowls with Servers, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

Call Whistles, Rs. 1-12, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

Silver Pocket Fruit Knives, Rs. 10 each.



Tea Set complete in Velvet lined Case, Rs. 180.

Ice Pails Plain Fluted or floral designs, Rs. 18, Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 38.

Hotwater Vegetable Dish with Divisions, Rs. 165.

Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream. The Finest quality manufactured. Rs. 320.

Finest Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Best quality manufactured.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!
THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA.
STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

No. 6959. No. 7862. No. 8085. No. 7916.

THE LARGEST, MOST COMPLETE AND CHEAPEST
LAMP WAREHOUSE IN INDIA.
Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free by post.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST, 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless
Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

H. & F. PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
LYNX
POCKET BINOCULAR.

Price, Rs. 25 only.

THOUSANDS sold annually. The best value ever offered. The LYNX POCKET BINOCULAR is not a toy but an achromatic glass of sharp definition and good power, measuring only 2¾ inches by 3¼ inches.

H. & F. PERRINS' widely known Binocular (Field Glasses) are all thoroughly achromatic, and for finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same prices. A quantity of cheap showy German rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but a really good achromatic glass is an altogether different thing.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List free on application to

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay Calcutta and Madras.
Sole Agents for H. & F. PERRINS, London.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" in any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

AGENTS: Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwadi, Kalkadevi Road Bombay.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.